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A

PRACTICAL GUIDE

TO A

RIGHT UNDERSTANDING

OF THE

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO PARTS.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.)

BY R. C. GEGGIE.

QUEBEC:

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PROVINCE OF CANADA,
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
The 24th day of November, 1841.

BE it remembered that on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, ROBERT C. GEGGIE, of the City of Quebec, Teacher, hath deposited the Title of a Work, which Title is in the words following, that is to say: "A practical "Guide to a right understanding of the Prefixes and Affixes in the English "Language. In two parts—(for the use of Schools.) By R. C. GEGGIE."

Entered according to the Act of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Copy Rights."

By

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS,
Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

PREFACE.

In bringing before the Public a work on the Prefixes and Affixes of the English Language, the Compiler considers it proper to state for the information of those into whose hands it may come, that he utterly disclaims all pretensions to originality in its composition; at the same time, however, he is convinced that the general reader will find upon examination something in its pages that is new to him.

For a very long period it was thought both by Instructors of the young and others, that the study of Etymology was altogether unnecessary for those who only received an English education—and it is not yet twenty years since public attention was first directed to it: but its vast importance is becoming more and more apparent every day. Experience has proved "that without any parade of Latin, it is quite easy to teach a pupil in any rank of life, that the syllable *con*, in his own language, very frequently signifies *together;* that *re*, signifies *again* or *back; ex*, *out; pre*, *before:* and that *omni*, in such words as *omnipotent*, *omniscient*, *omnipresent*, *omnivorous*, signifies all; though the pupil all the while may remain ignorant of the original form of the word or its inflexion *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*."

It is also well known to those acquainted with the dead languages that a great number of our English words are derived from roots in those languages, and also that great and various changes in the meanings of those words are produced by the placing of certain particles which have been called PREFIXES, AFFIXES, or SUFFIXES, either before or after them.

The Compiler has confined himself solely to these, as he is of opinion, that a correct knowlegde of them, is of infinite moment to the English Scholar; especially, when it is taken into account, that there are between sixty and and seventy thousand

words in the English Language either formed, changed or modified by them.

The work is chiefly intended for children, and may be used in Schools as a Spelling Book; but though it is designed for such the Compiler flatters himself that it may be also found of considerable service to some of riper years who have finished, as it is commonly termed, their education: for it must be confessed that there are many, who, though they may have received a tolerably good English Education are entirely ignorant of this part of English Grammar.

The Compiler in conclusion would observe—"that he has omitted nothing to render this work as complete as all the helps he could come at, and other circumstances would admit of"—He has endeavoured to make it as accurate as possible, but with all his care he doubts not many defects and inaccuracies will be found in it; and should such be the case, he earnestly requests those who are engaged in the laborious, but honorable work of teaching, to point them out to him, in order that they may be supplied and rectified.

The authorities he has consulted are the Dictionaries of Ainsworth, Bailey, Johnson and Webster; Wood's Etymological Guide; Booth's English Grammar, and Town's Analysis; and in no instance has he given his own definition of any of the words adduced as illustrations, as he considers "their authority superior to his own."

QUEBEC, 29*th November*, 1841.

PART FIRST.

OF PREFIXES.

SECTION I.

Question—What is a *Prefix?*

Answer—A Prefix is a letter, syllable, or syllables, placed at the beginning of words, which varies or modifies their signification, as A in *a*-bed *in* bed.

Question.—What does *a*, at the beginning of words mean?

Answer.—It means *at, on* or *in* and *from.*

A also takes the form of *ab* and *abs.*

EXAMPLES.

A-HUNTING,	At hunting
A-BOARD,	On board
A-FIELD,	In the field
A-VERT,	To turn *from*
AB-ERRATION,	The act of wandering *from*
ABS-TAIN,	To hold *from*
A-foot, on foot	Ab-breviate, to take from or cut short
A-bed, in bed	Ab-alienate, to transfer to another person
A-move, to take away from	Ab-gregate, to send out from the flock
A-void, to escape from	Ab-intestate, Inheriting from a person who died without a will
A-bove, higher *in* place	Abs-cind, to cut away from
A-volation, the act of flying *from*	Abs-cond, to flee from a place
A-bide, to stay in a place	Abs-terse, to cleanse from
A-bound, to have in great plenty	Abs-tract, to take from
A-bridge, to restrain from	A-shore, on shore
Ab-errance, a wandering from	

Q. What does *ad* mean?

A. *Ad* means *to.*

Ad, also takes the following forms *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as* and *at.*

EXAMPLES.

A-GREE,	To consent to
AD-VERT,	To turn to
AC-CEDE,	To come near to
AF-FLICT,	To put to pain
AG-GRAVATE,	To give weight to
AL-LURE,	To draw to
AN-NEX,	To join to
AP-PERTAIN,	To belong to
AR-ROGATE,	To lay claim to
AS-CRIBE,	To attribute to, properly to write *to*
AT-TAIN,	To hold to

A-stringent,
binding to
A-gainst,
contrary to
Ad-dict,
to give to, or apply to
Ad-dress,
to speak or write to
Ad-here,
to stick to
Ad-duce,
to draw to
Ad-join,
to join to
Ad-jacent,
lying close to
Ac-cess,
a passage to a place or person
Ac-celerate,
to add swiftness to
Ac-cept,
to take to
Ac-cumulate,
to add to
Ac-quire,
to attain to
Ac-quaint,
to give notice to
Ac-quiesce,
to consent to
Af-fix,
to add to or subjoin
Af-fect,
to aspire to
Af-front,
to provoke to
Af-firm,
to assert confidently
Af-ford,
to yield to or grant
Af-franchise,
to give freedom to
Ag-glomerate,
to gather together
Ag-glutinate,
to join or unite to
Ag-grandize,
to prefer or advance to
Ag-gregate,

Ac-curse,
to devote to misery
Ag-grieve,
to cause grief to, or to do hurt to
Al-low,
to pay to
Al-ly,
to unite to
Al-ienate,
to transfer to
Al-location,
the act of placing to
An-nounce,
to publish to
An-nihilate,
to reduce to nothing
Ap-peal,
to transfer to
Ap-pear,
to be visible to
Ap-pend,
to hang to
Ap-plaud,
to give praise to
Ap-point,
to ordain to
Ap-pose,
to put questions to
Ap-proach,
to draw near to
Ap-proximate,
to come near to
to join together
Ar-rive,
to come to
Ar-rest,
to put a stop to
As-sent,
to agree to
As-pire,
to pretend to
As-semble,
to call together
As-sign,
to make over to
As-stipulate,
to agree to
At-tend,
to listen to, or wait on
At-tribute,
to impute to
At-test,
to certify to
At-tinge,
to touch softly
At-tempt,
to endeavour, or to a lure to
At-tach,
to lay hold on
At-tack,
to fall to
At-tract,
to draw to

Q. What do *am*, *ambi*, and *amphi* mean?

A. *Round* and *both*.

Am before a vowel, takes the letter *b*.

EXAMPLES.

AMBI-ENT,	Going round
AMBI-DEXTER,	One who uses both hands alike
AMPHI-THEATRE,	A round Theatre

Am-plificate,
to spread round
Am-bition,
a love of power—literally to go about
Am-bitude,
encompassing round
Am-biguous,
having a doubtful meaning
Am-bifarious,
having a double meaning
Am-putate,
to cut off a limb
Amphi-bious,
applied to animals that can live both on land and in water
Amphi-bology,
an obscure speech that has a double meaning
Am-bulator,
that which has the power of walking round
Amphi-logy,
equivocation or ambiguity
Amphi-scii,
those people who dwell in places where their shadows fall both ways at different times of the year

Q. What does *ante* mean?
A. It means *before.* Sometimes it takes the form of *anti.*
Q. What does *anti* mean?
A. *Anti* means *opposite* or *against.*

EXAMPLES.

ANTE-CEDE,	To go *before*
ANTI-CIPATE,	To take *before*
ANTI-CIPATION,	The act of taking before
ANTI-CHRIST,	Opposite to Christ

Ante-ambulate,
to walk before
Ante-cessor
a goer before
Ante-diluvian,
before the flood
Ante-rior,
before the former
Ante-meridian,
before noon or mid-day
Ante-mundane,
before the world
Anti-contagious
against contagion
Anti-monarchical
Against kingly government
Anti-ministerial,
against the administration
Anti-podes,
those inhabitants of the earth who have their feet directly opposite to ours

This Prefix also drops its final letter when it comes before a vowel.

Ant-agonist,
one who struggles against
Ant-arctic,
south as being opposite to arctic or north

Ant-agonize,
to oppose

Ant-apoplectic,
good against apoplexy

Q. What does *apo*, at the beginning of words mean?

A. *Apo* means *from.*

EXAMPLES.

APOSTLE,
One sent from God

Apo-gee,
that part, either of the sun or any of the planets which is farthest from the earth

Apo-graphon,
a copy written from another

Apo-stolical,
deriving authority from the Apostles

Apo-thecary,
one that prepares and sells all manner of medicines

Apo-strophe,
literally to turn away from—a digression

Apo-stacy,
a falling away *from* the true religion

Apo-statize,
to depart from the true religion,

Apo-state,
one who departs from the true faith

Q. What does *be* mean?

A. It means *all over, entirely, make, about, before, excessively* or *redundant.*

Be has sometimes the effect of changing nouns into verbs, and it also converts neuter verbs into active ones.

EXAMPLES.

SMEAR,
To daub

BE-SMEAR,
To daub all over

FRIEND,
A familiar companion

BE-FRIEND,
To be kind to

SPEAK,
To talk

BE-SPEAK,
To order beforehand

Be-sprinkle,
to sprinkle all over

Be-spatter,
to cover all over with dirt

Be-paint,
to paint all over

Be-powder,
to cover all over with powder

Be-praise,
to praise excessively

Be-saint,
to make excessively holy

Be-hold,
to look upon

Be-girt,
to gird about

Be-guile,
to deceive

Be-token,
to signify

Be-stride,
to step over
Be-troth,
to give or receive a promise of marriage,
Be-fall,
to come to pass
Be-grudge,
to envy
Be-lay,
to way lay
Be-moan,
to make moan or lament
Be-grime,
to make excessively dirty
Be-foul,
to make excessively foul

SECTION II.

Q. What does *bene* mean?
A. *Good, well.*
Q. What does *male* or *mal* mean.
A. *Bad, evil.*

EXAMPLES.

BENE-DICTION,	Blessing, (literally, speaking well)
MALE-DICTION,	Cursing (literally, speaking evil)

Bene-factor,
a person who does a kind deed
Bene-faction,
a charitable gift
Bene-fit,
to do good, or receive profit
Bene-fice,
a church living
Bene-ficial,
that yields benefit
Bene-volence,
kind wishing
Bene-volent,
wishing well
Be-nign, or be-nignant.
kind, courteous
Mali-son,
a curse
Male-factor,
a criminal, literally an evil doer
Mal-e-volent,
bearing ill will
Mal-treat,
to abuse
Mal-apert,
impudently forward
Mal-apropos,
little to the purpose
Mal-versation,
a misdemeanor
Mal-administration,
bad management
Mal-content,
discontented
Mal-practice
misbehaviour
Mal-ice,
ill will

Mal-icious,
full of ill will
Mal-ign,
to wish ill
Mal-ignant,
bearing ill will, or hurtful

Q. What do *bi*, *bis* and *binus* mean?
A. *Twice* and *by Twos.*

EXAMPLES.

BI-SECT, To divide into two equal parts
BI-ENNIAL, Belonging to two years
Bi-cornous, having two horns
Bi-corporal, having two bodies
Bi-dental, having two teeth
Bi-farious, two fold
Bi-furcated, two forked
Bi-gamy, the crime of having two wives
Bi-valve, having two valves or shutters
Bi-nary, double
Bi-nocular, having two eyes
Bi-partite, divided into two parts
Bi-ped, an animal having two feet
Bis-cuit, bread made to be carried to sea; literally, bread twice baked
Bil-lion, a million of millions
Bi-cipitous, having two heads

Q. What does *circum* mean?
A. It means *round.* Sometimes *m* is omitted.

EXAMPLES.

NAVIGATE, To sail
NAVIGATION, The act of sailing
CIRCUM-NAVIGATE, To sail round
CIRCUM-NAVIGATION, The act of sailing round
CIRCUIT, Going round

Circum-ambulate, to walk round
Circum-duct, to nullify, (literally, to lead round)
Circum-flex, bended round
Circum-fluent, flowing round
Circum-scribe, to enclose in certain limits, (literally, to write round)

Circum-fus-ion,
the act of spreading round
Circum-gyrat-ion,
the act of turning round
Circum-jacent,
lying round about
Circum-mured,
walled round
Circum-locution,
a circuit or compass of words
Circum-polar,
round the pole
Circum-spect-ion,
cautious (literally, the act of looking round)
Circum-vent,
to come round or deceive
Circum-volve, to roll round
Circu-lar,
round
Circu-late,
to carry round
Circum-vagrant,
wandering round
Circu-itous,
round about

Q. What does *cis* mean?

A. It means *on this side.*

Q. What does *trans* mean?

A. It means *beyond, across, over, through* and sometimes *change of place.*

This prefix sometimes drops the final letter, and at other times it drops the two last letters.

Q. What does *ultra, ulterior* and *ultimus* mean?

A. *Beyond, further* and *last.*

EXAMPLES.

CIS-ALPINE, On this side the Alps
TRANS-ALPINE, Situated beyond the Alps
TRANS-MIGRATE, To pass from one country or body to another
TRANS-MIGRATION, The act of passing from one body to another
ULTRA-MUNDANE, Beyond the World
TRAN-SCEND, To surpass or go beyond
TRA-DUCE, To calumniate,

Trans-act,
to manage
Trans-cribe,
to write out or copy
Tran-scendent,
excellent
Trans-fer,
to move from one place to another
Trans-plant,
to remove and plant in a new place
Tra-verse,
to cross
Tra-jec-tion,
the act of conveying over
Ultra-marine,
beyond the sea

Trans-marine,
over the sea
Trans-form,
to change from one shape to another
Trans-atlantic,
across the atlantic ocean
Trans-port,
to carry over to another place
Trans-late,
to convey or interpret in another language
Trans-mute,
to change one substance into another
Trans-pose,
to put out of place

Ultra-montane,
beyond the mountains
Ultra-tory,
a vehement tory
Ultra-radical,
a vehement radical
Ul-terior,
on the farther side, or lying beyond
Ul-timate,
final or last
Ul-timatum,
a last proposal
Ul-timately,
finally
Ul-timity.
the last stage

Q. What does *extra* mean?

A. *Without, beyond.*

EXAMPLES.

EXTRA-VASATED,
Forced out of the proper vessels
Extra-ordinary,
beyond the common method or order
Extra-vagant,
going beyond just limits, wasteful
Extra-vagate,
to wander beyond proper bounds
Extra-parochial,
without the limits of a parish

Extra-regular,
not comprehended within a rule
Extra-mundane,
beyond the bounds of the world
Extra-mission,
the act of emitting, or sending outwards
Extra-judicial,
done out of the course of law

Q. What does *con* signify?

A. It means *together, with, joined with, in connexion with.*

Con also takes the form of *cog, col, com, cor,* and it also drops the final letter in a number of words.

EXAMPLES.

PARTNER,
A sharer or partaker
CO-PARTNER,
One who is joined in partnership
MINGLE,
To mix

COM-MINGLE,	To mix *together*
COL-LECT,	To gather together
COL-LECTION,	The act of gathering *together*
CON-CUR,	To agree *with*
COR-RADE,	To scrape or hoard together

Com-press,
to squeeze together
Com-mune
to discourse together
Com-pact,
to clap close together
Com-pare,
to examine one thing with another
Com-pose,
to put together
Con-cord,
to agree together
Col-lapse,
to fall together
Col-ligate,
to bind together
Col-locate,
to place together in order
Col-lision,
the act of striking two bodies together
Cor-rect,
to punish or amend
Cor-respond,
to answer to one another
Cor-roborate,
to confirm
Cor-relate,
to have a reciprocal relation
Cor-rode,
to wear away gradually
Cor-rupt,
to deprave
Co-alesce,
to grow together
Co-agulate,
to run together or thicken

Con-corporate,
to mingle together in one body
Con-dole,
to lament with others
Con-flict,
to fight with
Con-found,
to huddle together
Con-gregate,
to assemble together
Con-join,
to unite with the same thing
Co-habit,
to live together as man and wife
Co-here,
to stick together
Co-incide,
to concur
Co-exist,
to exist together
Co-extend,
to extend to the same time
Co-eternal,
equally eternal with another
Co-eval,
of the same age with another
Co-erce,
to restrain by force
Cog-nate,
born together
Cog-nominal,
having the same name
Co-agitate,
to move together

SECTION III.

Q. What does *de* mean?

A. *Down, from* or *off, negation, privation* or *opposition* and sometimes *augmentation*, and also by figure it signifies *about, concerning, after*.

EXAMPLES.

DE-SCEND, To come down (literally climb down)

De-cline, to bend or bow down
De-clivity, inclination downwards
De-grade, to put out of office
De-jection, to cast down
De-pend, to hang from
De-press, to let down
De-spise, to scorn or contemn,
De-bar, to keep from
De-bark, to land from
De-capitate, to cut off the head
De-cease, to depart from life or to die
De-corticate, to take off the bark
De-duce, to draw one thing from another
De-fend, to stand in defence of or protect
De-bilitate, to make feeble
De-flect, to deviate from, or turn aside
De-sultory, roving from one thing to another or inconsistent
De-tach, to disengage or separate
De-ter, to terrify from acting
De-bility, feebleness
De-fame, to slander
De-form, to spoil the form of
De-molish, to pull down any thing
De-merit, to do a thing worthy of punishment
De-range, to put out of order
De-pose, to lay down, or degrade from the throne
De-claim, to cry loudly
De-compound, to compound a second time
De-floration, the selection of that which is most valuable

Q. What do *di* and *dis* mean?

A. They mean *asunder* or *apart, abroad, not* or *denial of, out, privation* or *apposition.*

This prefix sometimes takes the form of *dif.*

Q. What does *dia* mean?

A. *Through, in* or *between,*

EXAMPLES.

DI-LATE,	Carry asunder or widen
DIS-HONEST,	Not honest
DIS-ARM,	To deprive of arms
DIF-FER,	To disagree
DI-AGONAL,	A line drawn from angle to angle
DIS-CONCERT,	To separate those who had concerted together

Di-lute,
to make thin

Di-late,
to spread out

Di-gress,
to go out of the right way

Di-vulge,
to publish abroad or spread apart

Di-vorce,
to force asunder

Di-vide,
to part asunder

Dis-burse,
to lay out money

Dis-compose,
to put out of humour

Dis-join,
to separate

Dis-grace,
to put or turn out of favor

Dis-branch,
to cut off the branches

Dis-prove,
not to approve

Dis-avow,
to deny

Dis-bark,
to land from a ship

Dif-fuse,
to spread asunder,

Dif-ficult,
not easy

Dif-form,
contrary to uniform

Dif-fluent,
flowing every way

Di-ameter,
the line which, passing through the centre of a circle divides it into equal parts

Dia-caustic,
to burn through

Q. What does *dis* (Gr) mean?

A. *Twice.* In composition it sometimes takes the form of *di.*

EXAMPLES.

DIS-SYLLABLE,	A word of two syllables
DI-LEMMA,	An argument appearing to lead to two opposite conclusions

Di-lacerate,
to tear in two
Di-alogue,
a conference between two or more parties
Di-judicate,
to judge between two parties
Dis-part,
to divide in two
Di-graph,
a combination of two letters of which one only is pronounced
Dis-silition,
the act of bursting in two ways
Dis-tribute,
to divide amongst more than two
Di-varicate,
to be parted into two
Di-ploma,
a writing conferring a privilege, so called from its being double

Q. What do *e, ex* and *ec* (Gr) mean?
A. *Out, from, out of, beyond.*
This prefix sometimes takes the form of *ef.*

EXAMPLES.

E-RADICATE, To root out
E-RADICATION, The act of rooting out,
EX-PEL, To drive out,
EC-CENTRIC, Going from the centre
EF-FECT, To bring to pass

E-duce,
to draw out
E-ject,
to cast out
E-rase,
to rub out
E-gress,
the act of going out,
E-lect,
to choose out of
E-licit,
to strike out
Ex-empt,
to free from
E-longate,
to draw out
E-lope,
to go away from by stealth
Ex-cel,
to outdo
Ex-tirpate,
to root out
Ex-travagate,
to ramble beyond,
Ex-orcise,
to draw out evil spirits
Ef-face,
to erase or blot out
Ef-fluxion,
a flowing out or from,
Ef-fulgent,
a shining out
Ef-fund,
to pour out
Ec-lectic,
selecting from
Ec-stacy,
excessive joy,
Ec-logue,
a pastoral poem
E-clipse,
to put out

Ex-claim,
to cry out
Ex-clude,
to shut out
Ex-communicate,
to put out of the visible Church
Ec-type,
a copy
Ec-clesiastical,
relating to the Church

Q. What does *en* mean?

A. *En* generally means *in* or *on*, but when it is used to turn nouns and adjectives into verbs it signifies to *make*.

It sometimes takes the form of *em*.

EXAMPLES.

EN-CLOSE, To shut in between other things
EN-ABLE, To make able
EM-BALM, To dress a dead body with spices to preserve it from putrefaction

En-rol,
to record
En-shrine
to enclose in a cabinet
En-snare,
to catch in a trap
En-tomb,
to lay in a tomb
En-velope,
to cover
En-throne,
to place on a throne
En-danger,
to bring into danger
En-circle,
to inclose in a circle
En-chant,
to bewitch
En-slave,
to deprive of liberty
Em-bellish,
to make beautiful
En-rich,
to make rich
En-courage,
to make courageous
En-noble,
to make noble
En-toil,
to insnare
En-dear,
to make beloved
En-croach,
to make invasion on the rights of another
Em-bark,
to go on board ship
Em-broil,
to set together by the ears or disturb
Em-brace,
to lay hold on
Em-pale,
to shut in, or fence; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright

Q. What do *entre* and *inter* mean?

A. They mean *between* and *among*.

EXAMPLES.

ENTER-PRISE, To undertake,
INTER-VENE, To come between

Enter-tain,
to talk with
Enter-tissued,
interwoven with various colours
Enter-ing,
a passage between houses
Inter-lace,
to lace between
Inter-join,
to join together
Inter-course,
freedom of discourse between one and another
Inter-line,
to write between the lines
Inter-meddle,
to interpose
Inter-rupt,
to break in between
Inter-sperse,
to scatter between
Inter-lude,
something performed or sung between a play and a farce
Inter-lapse,
the time between any two events
Inter-cede,
to come between
Inter-change,
exchange between parties
Inter-clude,
to shut from a place by something coming between
Inter-columniation,
the space between pillars
Inter-current,
that which comes between
Inter-dict,
to forbid
Inter-jacent,
lying between,
Inter-pose,
to come between
Inter-mingle,
to put some things amongst others
Inter-scribe,
to write between
Inter-val,
space between places
Inter-vert,
to turn to another course

Q. What does *for* or *fore* signify?

A. *For* or *fore* is used to mark priority of time, and means *before*, or *beforehand*, and sometimes *first*.

EXAMPLES.

FORE-SEE, To see beforehand

Fore-bode,
to know beforehand,
Fore-close,
to shut up beforehand
Fore-warn,
to warn before, to admonish
Fore-think,
to think beforehand

Fore-doom,
to determine beforehand
Fore-go,
to go before,
Fore-know,
to know beforehand
Fore-run,
to run before
Fore-stall,
to buy up or before
Fore-rank,
the first or leading rank
Fore-say,
to say beforehand
Fore-most,
first in place
Fore-tell,
to tell beforehand, to prophecy,
Fore-cast,
contrivance beforehand
Fore-judge,
to judge beforehand,
Fore-foot,
one of the feet before
Fore-notice,
information given beforehand
Fore-think,
to think or contrive beforehand
Fore-taste,
tasting beforehand
Fore-show,
to show beforehand, to foretell
For-mer,
mentioned before another.

SECTION IV.

Q. What does *in* mean at the beginning of words.

A. When prefixed to an adjective or an adverb, it signifies *not.* Prefixed to a verb it signifies *in, into, to* and *on.* It also denotes *intensity;* and it converts nouns into verbs.

In also takes the following forms in composition: *il, im, ir* and *ig.*

EXAMPLES.

IN-DECENT, Not becoming
IN-CLUDE, To shut in
IN-CREASE, To grow more and more
IN-FLAME, To put into a passion or enrage
IL-LITERATE, Not learned
IM-PROPER, Not proper
IR-RATIONAL, Not reasonable
IG-NORANT, Not skilled

In-fold,
to fold in
In-hale,
to breathe in
In-stigate,
to urge on
In-duce,
to draw in

In-active,
not active
In-docile,
not capable of being instructed
Im-mortal,
not subject to death
Im-pure,
not clean,
Im-proper,
not fit or not proper
Im-plant,
to plant in
Im-pose,
to lay on as a burden or penalty
Im-port,
to carry into
Il-luminate,
to throw light upon
Il-legal,
not according to law
Il-legible
that cannot be read
Il-lude,
to play upon or jeer
In-secure,
not safe
Il-lustrate,
to make clear and evident
Ir-reclaimable,
not to be reclaimed
Ir-regular,
not regular, or disorderly
Ir-removeable,
not to be changed
Ir-reversible,
that cannot be repealed
Ir-ritate,
to provoke to anger
Ir-ruption,
the act of breaking into by force
Ig-noble,
not deserving honor, or worthless
Ig-nipotent,
powerful in fire,
Ig-nite,
to set on fire
Ig-nominy,
a lessening of one's reputation, or disgrace,
Ig-noramus,
a vain uninstructed fellow
Ig-noscible,
that may be pardoned, or capable of pardon

Q. What does *intro* mean?

A. It means *within* or *in*.

EXAMPLES.

INTRO-DUCE,
To lead within,
Intro-gression,
the act of going within
Intro-mit,
to send within, or allow to enter
Intro-spect,
to look narrowly into
Intro-sumption,
the act of taking in nourishment
Intro-version,
the act of turning inwards
Intro-suction,
the act of sucking in
Intro-venient,
coming within
Intro-vert,
to turn inwards
Intro-susception,
a receiving internally

Q. What does *mis* signify?
A. *Bad, wrong* or *ill.*

EXAMPLES.

MIS-FORTUNE, Ill luck or calamity

Mis-behave,
to behave ill
Mis-carry,
to carry wrong
Mis-calculate,
to reckon wrong
Mis-construe,
to put an ill meaning upon
Mis-chief,
to injure or hurt
Mis-apply,
to apply to wrong purposes,
Mis-time,
not to time right
Mis-trust,
to suspect or to doubt
Mis-understand,
to misconceive
Mis-use,
to treat improperly

Mis-cite,
to quote wrong
Mis-lay,
to lay in a wrong place
Mis-name,
to call by a wrong name
Mis-order,
to conduct ill
Mis-spend,
to spend ill, or to waste
Mis-proportion,
to join without due proportion
Mis-rule,
bad government, or confusion
Mis-say,
to say ill or wrong
Mis-state,
to state wrong
Mis-take,
to conceive wrong, not to judge right

Q. What does *ne* mean at the beginning of words?
A. It means *not.*

EXAMPLES.

NE-FANDOUS, Not to be spoken of or mentioned

NE-GLECT, Not to take care of, to disregard

Ne-cessitate,
not to leave free, to make necessary or compel
Ne-cessary,
not free, needful

Ne-farious,
not worthy to live, wicked
Ne-gative,
not to grant or reject

Q. What does *non* mean?

A. *not.*

This word is employed as a negative prefix, as in the following:

EXAMPLES.

NON-SENSE, Words without connected meaning

Non-compliance, neglect of compliance
Non-contagious, not contagious, or infecting
Non-conformist, a person who does not conform to the worship of an established Church
Non-descript, that has not yet been described
Non-entity, a want of being, or not having being
Non-juror, one who refuses to swear allegiance
Non-pareil, that has no equal, an apple, a printer's letter of a small size
Non-plus, to puzzle
Non-residence, an absence from some charge, or an estate
Non-resistance, passive obedience
Non-solution, a failure in or want of solution
Non-sparing, cruel, unfeeling

Q. What does *multus* or *multi* mean?

A. *Much* or *many.*

EXAMPLES.

MULTI-TUDE, The being many; a great number

Multi-farious, of many sorts
Multi-form, of many shapes or forms
Multi-florous, bearing many flowers
Multi-generous, having many kinds
Mult-angular, having many angles
Multi-lateral, having many sides
Multi-tudinous, manifold
Multi-valve, an animal with a shell of many valves
Mult-ocular, having many eyes, or full of eyes
Multi-loquous, having much talk
Multi-nominal, having many names

Multi-partite,
divided into many parts
Multi-pede,
an insect having many feet
Multi-ple,
containing several times
Multi-ply,
to increase or grow in number
Multi-plicity,
much variety
Multi-potent,
able to do much

Q. What does *ob* mean?

A. It means *over, against, opposite, before, in* or *on, in the way, out.*

This prefix also takes the form of *oc, of, op, os*, it also sometimes drops the final letter.

EXAMPLES.

OB-VIOUS,	Clear, (literally meeting one *in the way)*
OC-CUR,	To come into mind, or happen
OF-FEND,	To displease (literally to strike *against)*
OP-POSE,	To place, or to take a stand *against*
OS-TENTATION,	Outward or vain show bragging
O-MIT,	To pass *by* or *over*

Ob-ligation,
something binding on a person
Ob-duce,
to draw over
Ob-errate,
to wander up and down
Ob-ject,
to urge against, or make an objection
Ob-locate,
to let out, to hire
Ob-scure,
hard to be understood
Ob-struct,
literally to build up against, to stop up, or hinder
Ob-vert,
to turn back or against
Oc-cupy,
to fill or take up a space
Oc-clude,
to shut up or against
Oc-cupant,
one who takes possession
Of-fer,
to present, or tender, (literally to bring before)
Of-fensive,
displeasing, also fit to attack an enemy
Of-fuscate,
to make dark or cloudy
Op-posite,
that is over against
Op-press,
to lie heavy upon, to overburden

Op-pugn,
to fight against

Op-pugner,
the person who fights against

SECTION V.

Q. What do *omnis* and *omni* mean?
A. *all, every.*

EXAMPLES.

OMNI-SCIENT, Knowing all things
OMNI-POTENT, All-powerful, almighty

Omni-present,
everywhere
Omni-vorous,
devouring all things
Omni-farious,
of all varieties of kinds
Omnium,
the aggregate of a certain proportion of stocks in the funds

Omni-fic,
all-creating, doing all things
Omni-genous,
consisting of all kinds
Omni-ferous,
all-bearing
Omni-scious,
all-knowing
Omni-bus,
a carriage for the conveyance of passengers

Q. What does *out* mean?

A. *Out* generally signifies *beyond*, or *more than another*, but it sometimes betokens *exclusion*, or *something external.*

OUT-ACT, To do beyond

Out-balance,
to overweigh
Out-bid,
to bid beyond or more than any other
Out-breathe,
to breathe beyond or the longer
Out-dare,
to venture beyond
Out-do,
to excel or go beyond

Out-cry,
a cry of distress
Out-give,
to give beyond, or to surpass in giving
Out-live,
to live beyond, or to live longest
Out-sell,
to sell beyond, or to sel. for more
Out-stand,
to stand beyond proper time

Q. What does *over* mean?
A. *Over*, *above*, or *too much*.

EXAMPLES.

OVER-HANG, To jut out or over, to project
OVER-DO, To do too much

Over-charge,
to rate too high
Over-cast,
to sew over
Over-come,
to vanquish
Over-drive,
to drive too fast
Over-feed,
to feed too much
Over-worn,
worn quite out
Over-glance,
to look very soon over
Over-grow,
to grow beyond the natural size
Over-power,
to oppress by power
Over-set,
to overturn
Over-shadow,
to cover
Over-turn,
to throw down

SECTION VI.

Q. What do *pan* and *panto*, mean?
A. They mean *all*.
What do *mono* and *poly*, mean?
A. *mono* means *one*, and *poly*, *many*.

EXAMPLES.

PANA-CEA, A remedy for all diseases
PANTO-METER, An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles
MONO-CHORD, An instrument of one string
POLY-SYLLABLE, A word of many syllables,

Pan-dect,
a digest of civil law, any digest
Pan-egyric,
an eulogium, (literally belonging to an assembly of all the people)
Pan-demonium,
the council chamber of all the devils
Pan-demic,
incident to a whole people
Pan-omphean,
hearing all voices

Pan-oply,
a whole suit of armour
Pan-orama,
a kind of picture
Pan-theon,
a temple of all the heathen gods
Panto-mime,
a universal mimic, or a representation by dumb show
Panto-graph,
an instrument to copy all sorts of drawing
Pan-theist,
a believer in all the gods
Mono-chroma,
a picture all of one color
Mono-dy,
a funeral poem sung by one person
Mono-gamy,
marriage of one wife
Mono-petalous,
having but one leaf
Mono-syllable,
a word of one syllable
Mono-tony,
the having but one tone
Poly-anthus,
a plant bearing many flowers
Poly-hedron,
a solid figure with many sides
Poly-glot,
having many languages
Poly-gamy,
the having many wives or husbands at one and the same time
Poly-gon,
a figure of many angles
Poly-petalous,
having many petals
Poly-pus,
a fish, or any animal that has a great many feet
Poly-theism,
the doctrine of a plurality of Gods

Q. What does *para* mean?

A. *Para* means *beside, beyond, near,* but like many other prefixes derived from the Greek, it has many apparently different significations; the final letter is also sometimes omitted.

Q. What does *peri* mean?

A. It means *round about;* and in a figurative sense it means *for* or *concerning.*

EXAMPLES.

PARA-DOX,
A strange sentiment, contrary to the common opinion, but yet true

PERI-PHERY,
Circumference

Para-graph,
a division of a writing
Par-enthesis,
an inadvertent part of a sentence
Para-ble,
a continued similitude or comparison
Para-clete,
an advocate or comforter

Para-gium,
the equal condition between two parties to be married

Peri-patetics,
the disciples of Aristotle who used to dispute walking about, (literally walkers about)

Peri-phrasis,
to express one word by many, or a circumlocution

Para-phrase,
an interpretation in many words

Para-mount,
above all, a chief,

Peri-anthia,
the green leaves that encompass the bottom of a flower

Peri-cardium,
a double membrane which surrounds the whole compass of the heart

Peri-cranium,
the membrane that covers the skull

Q. What does *per* mean?

A. *Through, by, thoroughly, out* and *over.*

Sometimes this prefix takes the form of *pel.*

EXAMPLES.

PER-VADE,	To pass through, or over
PEL-LUCID,	Transparent, (shining through)

Per-force,
by violence

Per-forate,
to pierce or run through,

Per-chance,
by chance

Per-spire,
to breathe or sweat through the pores

Per-ambulate,
to walk through or about

Per-adventure,
perhaps or by chance

Per-agrate,
to travel; or wander about

Per-colate,
to strain or pass through a sieve

Per-fricate,
to rub thoroughly, or all over

Per-flate,
to blow through, or blow very hard

Per-secute,
to injure, or pursue with enmity

Per-spective,
of or relating to the science of vision, optical

Q. What does *pre* mean?

A. *Pre* means *fore, before,* or *befo. ehand,* also *over* and *out.*

DES-TINE,	To appoint or decree
DES-TINATION,	The act of appointing, &c.

PRE-DESTINE,	To appoint beforehand
PRE-DESTINATION,	The act of appointing beforehand
Pre-cede, to go before	Pre-contract, to bargain beforehand
Pre-judge, to pass sentence beforehand	Pre-caution, to warn beforehand
Pre-elect, to choose before	Pre-cession, the act of going before
Pre-engage, to employ beforehand	Pre-sage, to foreknow,
Pre-establish, to settle before	Pre-sension, perception beforehand
Pre-monish, to warn before	Pre-occupy, to occupy before
Pre-nominate, to appoint, or name before	Pre-meditate, to think beforehand

Q. What do *preter* and *pro* mean, when prefixed to words?

A. *Preter* signifies *beyond, past, more, before.*

Pro signifies *for, fore, forth, forward* and *out.*

EXAMPLES.

NATURAL,	Belonging to nature
PRETER-NATURAL,	Beyond the order of nature, extraordinary
PRO-NOUN,	A word used for a noun
PRO-JECT,	To throw out
PRO-JECTION,	The act of throwing out
PRO-GRESS,	To go forward
PRO-GRESSION,	The act of going forward
PRO-VOKE,	To call forth anger
Preter-imperfect, the tense not perfectly past	Preter-legal, contrary to law
Preter-ite, passed over	Pro-tract, to draw out
Preter-mission, letting a thing pass	Pro-ruption, the act of bursting out
Preter-mit, to leave undone	Pro-ceed, to go forward,
Preter-lapsed, passed and gone	Pro-pel, to push forward

Pro-tuberant,
standing out
Pro-trude,
to thrust forward
Preter-perfect,
that is absolutely past
Preter-pluperfect,
more than perfectly past
Pro-long,
to lengthen out
Pro-duce,
to bring forth,
Pro-mote,
to advance (literally to move forward)
Pro-tend,
to hold out
Pro-turberate,
to swell before
Pro-spec-tive,
a looking forward,
Pro-logue,
spoken before

Q. What does *post* mean?
A. *Post* signifies *after*.

EXAMPLES.

POST-DILUVIAN, After the flood

Pos-terior,
that comes after, or latter
Pos-terity,
those that shall be born in after ages, offspring
Post-date,
to date later than the just time
Pos-tern,
a small back gate
Post-existence,
future or after existence
Post-humous,
works published after a person's death
Post-meridian,
after mid day
Post-pone,
to place after, to put off
Post-script,
written after
Post-liminy,
the return of one from exile
Post-riduan,
done the next day after
Post-ventional,
that is to come after
Pos-teriority,
the state of being after, or behind

Q. What does *pur* mean?
A. It means *for, in order to.* It also retains its original *pour* in some words.

EXAMPLES.

PUR-PORT, To intend, (literally to carry for)
POUR-TRAY, To describe by painting

Pur-pose,
to design, (literally to place for)
Pur-suit,
the act of following in order to catch one
Pur-suivant,
a state messenger who follows for, &c.
Pur-suant,
according to
Pur-sue,
to run after
Pur-vey,
to provide for
Pur-lieus,
the fore places; environs or outskirts of any enclosure

SECTION VI.

Q. What does *re* mean?

A. *Re* means *back, again, return,*
Sometimes *d* is added to it for the sake of sound.

EXAMPLES.

RE-VERT,
To return back
RE-DOLENT,
Smelling again

Re-vive,
to live again
Re-inspect,
to look into again
Re-plant,
to plant again
Re-pel,
to drive back
Re-people,
to stock with people again
Re-polish,
to polish again
Re-press,
to keep back
Re-print,
to print again
Re-produce,
to produce again
Re-store,
to bring back
Re-strain,
to keep back
Re-surrection,
a return from the grave
Re-suscitate,
to raise again
Re-verberate,
to strike back
Re-vert,
to return again
Re-volution,
a change of government, or a rolling back
Re-vise,
to look over again
Re-commence,
to begin again
Re-deem,
to purchase back
Red-dition,
the act of giving again
Red-integrate,
to restore back, or make new again
Re-donation,
the act of giving back that which was taken away

Q. What does *retro* mean?

A. With respect to place it means *back*, *from*, or *backward*, and with regard to time, it denotes a *period that is past*.

EXAMPLES.

RETRO-GRADE,	To go backward
Retro-spect, a view of things past	Retro-duction, the act of leading back
Retro-cede, to go backward	Retro-pulsive, driving back
Retro-gression, the act of going backward	Retro-cession, the act of going, or ceding back
Retro-verted, turned backward	Retro-spective, looking backwards
Retro-action, action backward	

Q. What does *se* mean?

A. *Se* means *apart*, *away*, *from*, *aside*, *off*.

EXAMPLES.

SE-CEDE,	To go apart, or withdraw from fellowship
Se-clude, to shut apart from others	Se-position, the act of setting aside, or apart
Se-duce, to mislead or deprave	Se-posite, to put apart
Se-gregate, to put apart	Se-quester, to set apart
Se-junction, the act of putting apart	Se-quel, a succeeding part
Se-dition, the act of going away from lawful authority; insurrection	Se-ver, to part by violence
Se-parate, to set apart	Se-crete, to hide, or separate
	Se-cern, to separate finer from grosser matter

Q. What do *semi* and *demi* mean?

A. They mean *a half*.

EXAMPLES.

SEMI-CIRCLE,	Half a circle
DEMI-GOD,	Half human, half divine
Semi-circumference, half the circumference	Semi-lunar, resembling in form a half moon
Semi-colon, a stop or point in a sentence, half a colon	Semi-marine, half marine
Semi-combust, half burned	Semi-vowel, a consonant with an imperfect sound, having only half the sound of a vowel
Semi-conspicuous, half, or partly visible	Semi-pellucid, half clean
Semi-form, half formed, imperfect	Demi-brigade, a half brigade
Semi-globular, of the form of half a globe	Demi-lance, a light or small lance
Demi-culverin, a small cannon	Demi-man, half a man
Demi-quaver, a note in music, half a quaver	

Q. What does *sub* signify?

A. *Sub* signifies *below*, *under*, *after*, *from under*, or *upward*, in *a moderate degree*.

Sub takes also the forms of *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sus*.

EXAMPLES.

SUB-TERRANEAN,	Under the earth
Sub-acid, sour in a moderate degree	Sub-limate, to raise by the force of chemical fire
Sub-altern, subordinate, one acting under another	Sub-lime, to raise on high
Sub-celestial, placed under the heavens	Sub-lunar, situated under the moon
Sub-jacent, lying under	Sub-merge, to put under water
Sub-ject, to put under	Suc-cernate, to sift as meal (literally to sift under)
Sub-jugate, to bring under dominion by force	Suc-cour, to help (literally to run up)

Suc-cumb,
to fall down, or under
Suc-ceed,
to follow after
Suc-cedaneous,
coming after or in the room of another
Suc-cessive,
that succeeds or follows after another
Suf-fer,
to undergo
Suf-flate,
to blow up
Suf-fricate,
to rub off or under
Suf-fumigate,
to smoke underneath
Suf-fice,
to be enough (literally to make up)
Sus-citate,
to raise up, or quicken
Sus-surate,
to speak low
Sum-mon,
to cite, (literally to give one private notice)
Sum-mit,
the top of any thing
Sup-plant,
to undermine
Sup-plicate,
to make humble request, (literally to bend down wards)
Sup-port,
to bear up
Sup-ply,
to make up what is wanting
Sup-press,
to keep under
Sup-purate,
to run with matter
Sup-putation,
a casting up
Su-preme,
the highest or chief
Sus-pend,
to hang up or under
Sus-cipient,
capable of receiving, undertaking
Sus-tain,
to uphold

Q. What does *syn* mean?

A. *Syn* means *with, together with.*

This prefix assumes the following forms *sy, syl, sym.*

EXAMPLES.

SYN-TAX,
A number of things or words classed together

SYS-TEM,
An orderly collection of things together; method

SYL-LABLE,
Several letters taken together to make one sound

SYM-PATHY,
Feeling together, compassion

Syn-agogue,
a place set apart for the Jewish worship, (literally to gather together)
Syn-axis,
a gathering together
Syn-od,
an ecclesiastical assembly

Syn-onymous,
of the same name or signification
Syn-opsis,
a short view of things together, abridgment
Syn-thesis,
a joining together
Sys-tematical,
methodical, in form of a system
Sys-tematize,
to reduce to a regular system
Syl-labus,
an abstract, the heads of a discourse
Syl-logism,
an argument of three propositions
Syl-logize,
to reason by syllogism
Sym-bol,
an emblem of something
Sym-metry,
adaptation of parts to each other
Sym-pathise,
to agree or be affected with

Q. What do *super* and *supra* mean?

A. *Above, beyond, up, upon* or *over and above.*

Super sometimes takes the form of *sur.*

EXAMPLES.

SUPER-SCRIBE, To write above
SUPER-SCRIPTION, The act, or state of writing above
SUR-MOUNT, To overcome
SUPRA-MUNDANE, Above the world

Super-human,
above what is human
Sur-charge,
to over load
Super-add,
to add over and above
Super-abound,
to be over and above
Super-erogate,
to do more than is required
Super-indnce,
to bring in over and above
Super-intend,
to over see
Super-lunar,
placed above the moon
Super-struct,
to build upon any thing
Super-vise,
to over see
Super-natural,
being above the powers of nature
Supra-vulgar,
above the vulgar
Supra-lapsary,
antecedent to the fall of man
Supra-foliaceous,
growing above a leaf
Sur-name,
to name over and above

Sur-plus,
that which is over and above
Sur-render,
to deliver up
Sur-tout,
a coat worn over all the rest of the dress
Sur-vey,
to look about on all sides; to measure land
Super-lative,
implying the highest degree

Q. What does *un* mean?
A. *Un* denotes *negation* or *privation.*

EXAMPLES.

UN-ABLE,
Not able

Un-curable,
that may not be healed
Un-cured,
was not cured
Un-consolable
that may not be comforted
Un-cloudy,
free from clouds
Un-close,
to open
Un-comely,
not comely
Un-common,
not frequent
Un-compelled,
free from compulsion
Un-concern,
freedom from anxiety
Un-crown,
to deprive of a crown
Un-throne,
to fall down from the throne
Un-deceive,
to set free from the influence of a fallacy
Un-deck,
to deprive of ornaments
Un-delighted,
not pleased
Un-discernible,
invisible, not to be discerned
Un-dress
to divest of clothes
Un-fix,
to loosen
Un-foreseen,
not known before it happened
Un-frequent
to cease to frequent; to leave
Un-glue,
to loose any thing glued together
Un-tangle,
to loose from intricacy

☞Before a word already negative, such as *unloose*, this prefix has very little effect.

LETTERS, SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

Question. What is a *letter?*

Answer. A *letter* is a mark, or more properly speaking a character presented to the eye, to be spoken, or sounded with the voice.

Q. How many *letters* are there in the English Alphabet?

A. Twenty-six.

Q. Into how many classes have letters been divided?

A. Into two, namely: *vowels* and *consonants.*

Q. What is a *vowel?*

A. A *vowel* is a letter that makes a simple, full and perfect sound of itself, as *a, o.*

Q. How many *vowels* are there?

A. *Five,* namely—*a, e, i, o, u—w* and *y* are also used as vowels; but they are consonants when they begin words or syllables.

Q. What is a *consonant?*

A. A *consonant* is a letter which requires to be joined to a *vowel* to produce a complete sound.

Q. Repeat the consonants?

A. *B, c, d, f, g, h, k, j, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.*

Q. What is a *syllable?*

A. A *syllable* is a *letter* or *letters* pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

Q. What do *letters* form?

A. *Syllables.*

Q. What do *syllables* form?

A. *Words.*

Q. What do *words* form?

A. *Sentences.*

Q. Into how many classes have words been divided?

A. Into *two:* namely, primitive and derivative.

Q. When is a word said to be in its *primitive* state?

A. When it is used in its original form, and cannot be reduced to a simple word in the language—as *life, gold, grace.*

Q. When is a word said to be in its derivative state?

A. When it is formed, taken or drawn from an original or primitive word—as *lifeless, golden, graceful.*

Q. How many kinds of words are there in the English language?

A. Nine: namely, the ARTICLE, the NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION.

Q. What is a *noun?*

A. A *noun* is the name of any *person, place* or *thing.* Whatever can be *seen, heard, felt* or *understood,* is a *noun*; as *James, Quebec, paper.*

Q. What is an *adjective?*

A. An *adjective* is a word joined to a noun to express its *quality;* as a *good* man, or a *bad* horse: *good* expresses the quality of man; and *bad* expresses the quality of horse.

Q. What is a *verb?*

A. A *verb* is merely the name of an *action* or *state* of being; or a *verb* is a word that expresses all the *actions* or *movements* performed by animate or inanimate things; as, I *love,* he *hates,* men *dance,* horses *run.*

Q. What is an *adverb?*

A. An *adverb* is a word which expresses some quality or circumstance of a verb, an adjective, or of another adverb; as, the boy reads *correctly.* Anne is a *very good* girl. James writes *very neatly. Correctly, very good,* and *very neatly* are adverbs.

GENERAL RULES FOR SPELLING PRIMITIVE AND DERIVATIVE WORDS.

Rule, I. Words ending with *e* silent, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, omit the *e;* as force, force*s,* forc*ing,* forc-*eth,* forc-*ible*—deceive, deceiv-*er,* deceiv-*eth,* deceiv-*ing,* deceiv-*able.*

Exceptions—*Ace* added to words ending in *ce* or *ge,* retains the *e,* as peace, peace-*able,* change, change-*able.*

II. Words ending in silent *e,* assuming an additional syllable beginning with a consonant, retain the *e;* as use, use-*ful,* use-*less;* advance, advance-*ing,* advance-*ment*—profane, profan-*er,* profane-*ing,* profane-*ness,* profane-*ly.*

Exceptions—Due, du-*ly,* argue, argu-*ment,* awe, aw-*ful,* true, tru-*ly*

III. Words ending with *ll* generally drop one *l,* before *ness, less, ly, full;* as full, ful-*ness;* skill, skil-*ful,* &c.

IV. Words ending with any double letter, with the exception of *l,* on assuming an additional syllable retain the letter double; as stiff, stiff-*ly,* stiff-*ness;* still, still-*ness,* success, success-*ful.*

V. Monosyllables ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, or with two vowels, if the first is *u,* or *w,* on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, doubl

the final consonant—as big, big-*ger*, big-*gest*, ship, ship-*per*, ship-*ping*, ship-*ped*.

VI. Monosyllables ending in a single consonant, and preceded by more than one vowel, except the vowel before the last one is *u*, or *w*, do not double the final consonant on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as broad, broad-*er*, broad-*est*; read, read-*er*, read-*ing*; sleep-*er*, sleep-*ing*, sleep-*y*.

VII. Words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by two vowels, if the first is *u*, or *w*, and having the accent on the last syllable, double the final consonant on assuming an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel; as defer, defer-*ring*, defer-*reth*, defer-*red*; begin, begin-*ner*, begin-*ning*, begin-*neth*.

VIII. Words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by more than one vowel, except the vowel before the last is *u*, or *w*, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, do not double the final consonant; as reveal, reveal-*ing*, reveal-*eth*, &c.

IX. Words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, and not accented on the last syllable do not double the final consonant on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, differ, differ-*ing*, differ-*ed*, differ-*ence*; deliver, deliver-*eth*, deliver-*ing*, deliver-*ance*, &c.

Words in *l* and *p*, are generally formed with the last *l* and *p* doubled; as, travel, travel-ler, travel-ling; worship, worship-per, worship-ped.

X. When the letter *y* terminates a primitive word, or occurs in any of the derivative forms, and in either case, another letter or affix is added, *y* is commonly changed into *i*, except before *ing*; as, study, stud*ies*, stud*ied*, stud*ieth*, study*ing*, stud*ious*.

In some cases *y* is changed into *e*, as duty, dute-*ous*.

XI. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, on assuming an additional syllable, do not change the *y*; as joy, joy-*ful*, joy-*less*.

Lay, pay, say, and some others are exceptions to this Rule.

XII. When *d*, *t* or *s* precedes *e* final in such words as admit *tion*, or *sion*, *e* is dropped and the affix is *ion*, as invade, invasion; or *s* final, take *ion*.

XIII. Words ending in *fy* chnging *y* into *i* take *cation*; as specify, specifi-*cation*, gratify, gratifi-*cation*—there are, however, exceptions to this rule, such as stupify, stupe-*faction*; putrefy, putre-*faction*, &c., &c.

XIV. Many words in *ate*, drop *te* before *ble;* as, estimate, estima-*ble ;* agitate, agita-*ble.*

The same class of words, not admitting *ble* commonly take *cy ;* as accurate, accura-*cy*, adequate, adequa-*cy.*

XV. Words which take *ize* or *ise*, as an affix, commonly add *ation ;* as civil, civil-*ize* or civil-*ise ;* civiliz-*ation* or civilisa-*ation.*

Some words take *ation* without *ize* or *ise ;* such as, sense, sens-*ation ;* exalt, exalt-*ation.*

XVI. Words ending in *er* or *re*, preceded by a consonant, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with *a* or *o*, omit the *e ;* as centre, centr*al ;* neuter, neutr*al.*

XVII. Compound words generally retain all the simple words of which they are composed; as Fore-tell, under-sell, mill-dam, &c., &c.

Exceptions—Al-mighty, hand-ful, ful-fil, al-ways, al-so.

PART SECOND.

OF AFFIXES.

Question. What is an *Affix?*

Answer. An *Affix* is a letter, syllable, or word, appended or annexed to the end of a primitive word, which not only adds force to, but also changes or modifies its signification; as, *faith*, then *faithful.*

SECTION I.

Q. What does *able* mean when affixed to a word?

A. *Able* means *that may or can be, fit or worthy to be, capable of being, liable to be,* or *capacity.*

This affix also takes the form of *ible* and *ble.*

All the Primitive words to which this affix is appended are converted by it into adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

VITRIFY, To convert into glass
VITRIFI-ABLE, That may or can be converted into glass

Eat-able, that can be eaten
Attain-able, that may be attained
Lament-able, that may or can be sorrowed or mourned for
Censur-able, fit or worthy to be censured
Desir-able, that may be desired
Credit-able, that may be believed
Assail-able, that may be attacked or set upon
Punish-able, worthy or capable of punishment
Avail-able, that may or can be turned to profit
Vulner-able, that may be wounded
Warrant-able, that can be justified
Determin-able, that may be determined, or ordered
Explica-ble, that may be explained

Repair-able,
that may or can be repaired
Laud-able,
that may be praised
Forci-ble,
that may be compelled
Audi-ble,
that may or can be heard
Legi-ble,
that may be read
Refrangi-ble,
that may or can be refracted
Visi-ble,
that may be seen
Percepti-ble,
that may be perceived
Reversi-ble,
that may be repealed
Fusi-ble,
capable of being melted
Fundi-ble,
capable of being poured out

Q. What does *ac* at the end of words mean?

A. *Ac* means *belonging to, affected with, or possessed with.*

Q. What does *ic* mean?

A. *Ic* means *belonging to, pertaining to, relating to,* or *like.*

EXAMPLES.

ELEGI-AC,
ACADEM-IC,
Belonging to an elegy,
Belonging to an academy.

Ammoni-ac,
belonging to Ammony
Hypochondri-ac,
affected with the spleen, or melancholy
Mani-ac,
affected with madness
Demoni-ac,
possessed with a demon
Ili-ac,
belonging to the lower bowels
Allegor-ic,
pertaining to an allegory
Apologet-ic,
belonging to an apology, or excuse
Angel-ic,
belonging to an angel
Magnet-ic,
belonging to the magnet, or affected with the power of attraction
Prophet-ic,
belonging to a prophet
Dogmat-ic,
positive; imposing his own opinion
Pedant-ic,
like a paltry schoolmaster
Alphabet-ic,
belonging to the alphabet
Panegyr-ic,
belonging to an eulogy, or praise
Diabol-ic,
possessed with the qualities of the devil

Jesuit-ic,
belonging to the Jesuits
Polem-ic,
belonging to controversy
Algebra-ic,
pertaining to Algebra
Metal-lic,
pertaining to, or consisting of metal
Frigorif-ic,
causing, or producing cold
Gas-tric,
belonging to the stomach
Galvan-ic,
pertaining to galvanism
Iceland-ic,
pertaining to Iceland
Elec-tric,
that attracts like Amber; or any substance in which electricity can be excited by rubbing, and which will not transmit the fluid
Paralyt-ic,
affected with or having the palsy
Domes-tic,
belonging to the house
Mechan-ic,
belonging to the mechanics
Patholo-gic,
pertaining to the nature of diseases

Q. What does *aceous* signify when applied to words?

A. *Aceous* means, *of the nature of, possessing, resembling, pertaining to.*

Q. What do *ous* and *ose* mean?

A. *Full of, possessing, addicted to, of the nature of, composed of, like, pertaining to.*

EXAMPLES.

HERB-ACEOUS,
Belonging to herbs
FI-BROUS,
Composed of fibres
VER-BOSE,
Full of words

Test-aceous,
consisting of shells, having hard entire shells, as an oyster
Crust-aceous,
possessing or having soft shells in several pieces, as a lobster
Cori-aceous,
like leather
Viol-aceous,
resembling, or like violets
Tuf-aceous,
pertaining to, or like tufa
Foli-aceous,
possessing leaves
Cucurbit-aceous,
pertaining to, or like a gourd
Cret-aceous,
of the nature of chalk, or abounding with chalk
Cylindra-ceous,
like a cylinder

Scori-aceous,
pertaining to, or like dross
Faba-ceous,
having the nature of a bean
Ceta-ceous,
of, or belonging to the whale kind,
Witi-cose,
full of nettles
Schis-tose,
of the nature of slate
Venen-ose,
full of poison
Vepre-cose,
full of brambles
Ven-tose,
full of wind, or addicted to bragging
Verru-cose,
full of warts
Rigor-ous,
full of severity
Murder-ous,
addicted to murder
Danger-ous,
full of danger
Slander-ous,
addicted to slander, or full of evil speaking
Hazard-ous,
full of hazard, dangerous
Ruin-ous,
composed of ruins
Scrupu-lous,
full of scruples, cautious
Timor-ous,
full of fear, bashful
Traitor-ous,
belonging to a traitor, like a traitor
Virtu-ous,
endowed with, or inclined to virtue
Unctu-ous,
of the nature of oil

Abstemi-ous,
addicted to temperance, sober
Ambiti-ous,
full of ambition, greedy of honor
Assidu-ous,
full of diligence
Compendi-ous,
pertaining to shortness, very brief
Contagi-ous,
of the nature of infection, or apt to infect
Delici-ous,
pertaining to sweetness, or pleasant to the taste
Errone-ous,
full of errors
Precari-ous,
full of uncertainty,
Rapaci-ous,
seizing by violence, full of greediness
Spontane-ous,
acting of its own accord, free
Voluptu-ous,
addicted to carnal pleasure
Fallaci-ous,
full of deceit, or producing a mistake
Harmoni-ous,
full of harmony
Impetu-ous,
full of fierceness or fury
Ingeni-ous,
possessed of genius
Licenti-ous,
addicted to lewdness
Notori-ous,
publicly known, manifest
Opprobri-ous,
full of disgrace, or reproachful

Terraque-ous,
consisting of land and water

Vexati-ous,
that which causes trouble or grief

Venom-ous,
full of poison

Q. What does *acy* or *cy* mean at the end of words?

A. *Acy*, or *cy* signifies *a quality, power*, or *tendency*. It is very often the termination of nouns which correspond to adjectives in *ate*, and in this case it signifies *a quality*. Sometimes it has the same effect with *ation*; and it also denotes *an office, state*, or *condition*.

EXAMPLES.

OBSTI-NACY, The quality of being contumacious, or stubborn

CONSPIR-ACY, An agreement of men to do any thing unlawful; or a general *tendency* of many causes to one event

MAGISTRA-CY, The office, or state of a Magistrate

LUNA-CY, A kind or state of madness that is influenced by the moon

Adequa-cy,
the state of being adequate, fit, or proper

Advoca-cy,
The act of introducing, or pleading

Accura-cy,
the state of being exact, or accurate

Aristocra-cy,
that form of government where the supreme power is lodged in the Nobles and Peers

Delica-cy,
the quality of being dainty or pleasant to the taste

Democra-cy,
a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the body of the people

Degener-acy,
the being in a degenerate state or condition

Confeder-acy,
the act or state of being united or combined together for mutual support

Cur-acy,
the office or employment of a curate

Contuma-cy,
the quality of being stubborn or perverse

Celiba-cy,
the state of persons unmarried
Ecsta-cy,
a state of excessive joy or rapture
Effemina-cy,
admission of the qualities of a woman; softness
Effica-cy,
ability or power to effect
Intima-cy,
a state of close familiarity or friendship
Intrica-cy,
the state of being entangled, or perplexed
Inaccura-cy,
the state of being defective; want of exactness
Inveter-acy,
the state of any thing bad continuing long
Illegitima-cy,
the state of being basely born
Obdura-cy,
the quality or state of being hard in heart, or wicked
Profliga-cy,
the state or quality of being profligate
Papa-cy,
the office or dignity of a Pope
Priva-cy,
the state of being secret
Lega-cy,
a bequest, or thing left by will
Suprem-acy,
the state of being highest in power or place

SECTION II.

Q. What is the meaning of *age* when appended to words?

A. *Age* generally expresses things, not persons; and denotes *a state* or *condition: that by which an object is attained; hire, price, or payment;* also *an art, practice* or *act:* it also gives a collective signification to nouns.

EXAMPLES.

VASSAL,	A slave or mean servant
VASSAL-AGE,	The state of a vassal
CAR-RIAGE,	That in which any thing is carried
POUND-AGE,	Payment rated by the weight of the commodity
PARSON,	The Priest of a Parish, or Minister
PARSON-AGE,	The mansion or dwelling-house of a Parson

TIL-LAGE, The act or practice of ploughing

FOLI-AGE, Leaves of trees; or tufts of leaves

Lug-gage,
a heavy weight or burden

Pack-age,
a large pack or bale; charge made for packing

Pas-sage,
a journey by water; the place through which one goes; a clause or sentence in a book

Plu-mage,
the feathers of a bird, or a bunch of feathers

Post-age,
money paid for the carriage of letters

Rum-mage,
a close active search for things

Sal-vage,
a reward for saving wrecked goods

Steer-age,
the act of steering; part of a ship

Voy-age,
the act of travelling by sea

Heri-tage,
an inheritance

Hermit-age,
the cell or habitation of a hermit

Patron-age,
the state or condition of one who receives support or protection

Vil-lage,
a small collection of houses

Vin-tage,
the produce of vines, or the time of gathering grapes

Pilot-age,
money paid to a pilot for his services

Pil-lage,
spoil gotten in war, or by violence

Embas-sage,
a public message, or the person entrusted with any solemn message

Pastur-age,
land kept to be grazed

Bond-age,
the state or condition of a slave

Vicin-age,
people in a neighbourhood, or a place adjoining

Dot-age,
stupidness through age; imbecility of mind

Fruit-age,
all manner of fruit

Broker-age,
the hire or reward of a broker; also the business or trade of a broker

Pont-age,
a toll or tax for repairing bridges

Port-age,
the price paid for carrying any thing

Villain-age,
the state of a villain; base servitude

Q. What does *al* mean?

A. *Al* at the end of words means *pertaining to, resembling, or like, relating to, belonging to, partaking of.*

The primitives are *nouns*, and *al* converts them into *adjectives.*

EXAMPLES.

ANGEL, A celestial spirit, or a messenger

ANGELIC-AL, Belonging to or partaking of the nature of Angels

Parent-al, pertaining to a father

Dent-al, belonging to the teeth

Re-gal, belonging to royalty

Roy-al, belonging to a king

Methodic-al, belonging to, or agreeable to method

Men-tal, of or belonging to the mind

Spi-ral, resembling a screw

Cubi-cal, resembling or like a cube

Sensu-al, pleasing to the senses, or belonging to the senses

Rhetori-cal, pertaining to rhetoric

Corpor-al, relating to the body

Grammati-cal, belonging or relating to grammar

Harmoni-cal, belonging to harmony; musical

Tyranni-cal resembling, or like a tyrant

Sacerdo-tal, pertaining to a priest

Flo-ral, pertaining to, or belonging to a flower

Celesti-al, pertaining to heaven

Magisteri-al, relating to, or belonging to a master

Mater-nal, resembling a mother

Frater-nal, relating to a brother

Metri-cal, pertaining to a measure

Ration-al, partaking of reason

Q. What does *an* mean?

A. *An* being a termination both of *adjectives* and of *nouns*, signifies in the former, *pertaining to, resembling or alike, belonging to, relating to:* and in the latter (nouns) *one who has some connexion with;* as in the following:

EXAMPLES.

ARMINI-AN,	A follower or disciple of Arminius
SYL-VAN,	Belonging to the woods
Antiquari-an, relating to antiquity,	Hymene-an, pertaining or beloning to marriage
Arithmetici-an, one who is skilled in arithmetic	Metropoli-tan, belonging to a metropolis
Antitrinitari-an, one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity	Barbari-an, belonging to a savage state; a man uncivilized
Arti-san, one who is a professor of an art	Suffra-gan, a bishop under some metropolitan,
Aureli-an, like or belonging to the aurelia	Colosse-an, resembling, or like a giant
Burglari-an, one who is guilty of burglary	Comedi-an, a player or actor of comic parts
Caledoni-an, a native of Scotland,	Christi-an, one who is a follower, or disciple of Christ
Collegi-an, one who is a member of a college	Academici-an, a student at, or member of an academy
Politici-an, one who is versed in politics	Cyclopi-an, relating to the Cyclops
Hyperbore-an, coming from the north	Censori-an, belonging to a censor
Suburb-an, belonging to the suburbs, or an inhabitant of the suburbs	Elysi-an, exceedingly delightful
Adamante-an, belonging to adamant; extremely hard	Europe-an, belonging to Europe
Predestinari-an, one who holds the doctrine of predestination	Geometrici-an, one who is skilled in geometry
Guardi-an, one that has the care of an orphan	Grammari-an, one who teaches grammar
	Antediluvi-an, one who lived before the flood
	Quar-tan, happening every fourth day

Quotidi-an,
happening every day
Latitudinari-an,
one who allows himself great liberties in religious matters
Valetudinari-an,
one of a sickly constitution
Histori-an,
one who writes history
Antemeridi-an,
relating to the forenoon
Millenari-an,
one who expects the millennium
Ruffi-an,
a desperate villain, a robber
Nectare-an,
belonging to nectar, sweet
Musici-an,
one skilled in music
Optici-an,
one skilled in the science of optics

Q. What do *ance* or *ence; ancy* or *ency; nce*, or *ncy*, mean?

A. *The being*, or *doing; that which; the act of* or *state.*

The primitives are adjectives and verbs, and are converted into nouns by the addition of *ance* or *ence; ancy*, or *ency*, as in the following:

EXAMPLES.

DISTURB,
To disquiet or hinder
DISTURB-ANCE,
The being hindered or interrupted

Purvey-ance,
the act of procuring provisions
Putres-cence,
the state of rotting
Allow-ance,
the act of allowing or permitting, maintenance
Toler-ance,
the act or power of enduring
Excel-lence,
the state of excelling in any thing; or that in which one excels
Transpar-ency,
the power of transmitting light
Contriv-ance,
the act of contriving; a scheme
Dependen-cy,
the state of being subject; that which is not principal
Desis-tance,
the act of desisting
Extravagan-cy,
the act of going beyond prescribed limits
Hinder-ance,
that which stops, hinders or obstructs
Importu-nacy,
the act of importuning
Lactes-cence,
a tendency to produce milk or juice
Latitan-cy,
the state of lying concealed

Miscre-ancy,
the state of adhering to a false religion; wickedness
Multipres-ence,
the power of being present in more places than one at the same time
Nesci-ency,
the state of not knowing
Occupan-cy,
the act of taking possession
Precipi-tance,
the being in great haste, or hurry
Conniv-ance,
the act of passing by the faults of others without punishment; a winking at
Transcend-ency,
that which surpasses or excels
Consider-ance,
the act of considering or deliberating
Deliver-ance,
the act of delivering a thing to another
Depen-dance,
the state of hanging down from a supporter
Evi-dence,
the state of being evident
Feculen-cy,
the quality or state of abounding with lees or sediment
Ferven-cy,
the state of being hot, ardent, warm in zeal
Imperti-nency,
in an impudent or intrusive manner
Insignifi-cancy,
in an unmeaning or unimportant manner
Tend-ance,
the act of waiting upon
Corpu-lence,
the state of being bulky or fleshy
Vigil-ancy,
the state of being watchful, or forbearance of sleep
Vicegeren-cy,
the office or state of one possessed of deputed power
Preponder-ance,
being of greater importance, or an outweighing

Q. What do *ant* and *ent*, or *nt* mean?

A. When *ant* and *ent* or *nt*, are the terminations of nouns, they mean *the person who* or *thing which;* but when they terminate adjectives, they have generally the same effect as the participle *ing*.

The first column is nouns, and the second adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

DISPUTE,	A contest or controversy,
DISPU-TANT,	One engaged in controversy

Nouns.

Combat-ant,
one that fights with another

Inhabit-ant,
one that lives or resides in a place

Presi-dent,
a person who is placed over others

Attend-ant,
one that attends; one that is present at any thing

Mendi-cant,
one of some begging fraternity

Visi-tant,
a person who goes to see another

Insur-gent,
a person who rises up in rebellion

Insol-vent,
one who has not estate to pay his debts

Peas-ant,
one who lives by rural labour

Terma-gant,
a brawling turbulent woman

Stu-dent,
a person who is much given to books

Oppo-nent,
a person who opposes another in disputation

Conso-nant,
a letter which cannot be sounded by itself

Facu-lent,
something fit for food

Va-grant,
a person who has no settled habitation

Ten-ant,
one who holds of another

Adju-tant,
an officer whose duty is to assist the major

Adjectives.

Differ-ent,
not the same; of many contrary qualities

Inte-grant,
making a part of a whole

Corru-gant,
having the power of contracting into wrinkles

Transpa-rent,
that which may be seen through

Turbu-lent,
producing commotion; raising agitation

Extrava-gant,
going beyond just limits; wasteful

Contin-gent,
falling out by chance

Subse-quent,
immediately following, or coming after

Sol-vent,
having the power to cause dissolution

Immi-nent,
at hand: hanging over our heads: ready to come upon us

Exorbi-tant,
beyond due proportion

Flatu-lent,
engendering wind, or windy

Impor-tant,
of great consequence, or moment

Appar-ent,
that plainly appears
Arro-gant,
that arrogates, or assumes too much, proud
Inso-lent,
contemptuous of others, haughty, bold
Petu-lant,
the being saucy, or perverse,
Deter-gent,
having the power of cleansing
Efful-gent,
possessing the power of shining

SECTION III.

Q. What does *ar* mean at the end of words?

A. When *ar* is the termination of adjectives, it means *belonging* or *pertaining to, having* or *possessing:* but when it is the termination of nouns it means *the person who,* or *thing which.*

The words in the first column are *adjectives,* and those in the second are *nouns.*

EXAMPLES.

ANGLE,
A corner, or point where two lines meet.

ANGU-LAR,
Belonging to, or having angles or corners

Adjectives.

Nodu-lar,
pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or irregular lump
Multilocu-lar,
having many cells for seeds
Monocu-lar,
having but one eye
Popu-lar,
belonging to, or suitable to the common people
Jocu-lar,
given to jesting, merry, or used in jest
Lu-nar,
belonging or pertaining to the moon

Nouns.

Ped-lar,
one who travels to sell goods
Beg-gar,
a person who lives by begging
Mul-lar,
a stone or stick for grinding colours
Li-ar,
a person who utters falsehoods
Mor-tar,
a vessel, or that in which things are pounded; a cement used in building
Schol-ar,
one who learns of a master

Adjectives.

Muscu-lar,
belonging or like to muscles

Tubu-lar,
resembling a pipe or trunk

Regu-lar,
according to rule

Tabu-lar,
formed in tables, squares, or plates

Simi-lar,
having one part like another, resembling

Auricu-lar,
of, or spoken in the ear

Articu-lar,
of, or belonging to articles or joints

Secu-lar,
belonging to this world, or life

Ocu-lar,
known by, or depending on the eye

Oracu-lar,
belonging to, or uttering oracles

Nouns.

Bur-glar,
one guilty of house-breaking by night

Bur-sar,
the treasurer of a college

Gram-mar,
the art or science of speaking and writing any language correctly, also a book containing the rules of that art

Calen-dar,
an almanack, a register of the year

Famil-iar,
one who is intimately acquainted with another

Exem-plar,
an example to be imitated

Col-lar,
a ring of metal put round the neck

Q. What does *ard* mean?

A. *Ard* means, *addicted to.*

EXAMPLES.

DAST-ARD,
Literally, one timorous by nature; a faint hearted fellow

Drunk-ard,
one addicted to drinking

Slug-gard,
one addicted to sloth, laziness or idleness

Cow-ard,
one that hath no courage

Buz-zard,
one that hath no sense, an ignorant fool; also a species of hawk

Nig-gard,
one addicted to covetousness, a griping person, or miser

Dot-ard,
one foolishly fond

Q. What does *ary* mean?

A. *Ary* is a termination both of adjectives and nouns, and denotes in the former case, *pertaining to, according to, after the manner of, resembling or like;* in the latter case a *person or thing in some way connected with; or the place where.* In some verbal nouns it means *the person who is the object of an action.*

EXAMPLES.

PARLIAMENT,	The chief or highest assembly of all others, and of the greatest authority in England
PARLIAMEN-TARY,	Pertaining or belonging to Parliament
VISION,	A supernatural appearance, sight
VISION-ARY,	One whose imagination is disturbed by pretended visions and revelations
CONFECTION,	A sweetmeat, a mixture
CONFECTION-ARY,	The place where sweetmeats are made or sold

The first column is *adjectives*, and the second *nouns.*

Culi-nary,
pertaining to the kitchen

Ordi-nary,
after the usual or common manner

Sanguin-ary,
pertaining to blood, cruel

Custom-ary,
after a common or ordinary manner

Plane-tary,
pertaining to planets

Mili-tary,
pertaining to a soldier, soldierly

Subsidi-ary,
any thing given in the manner of assistance, or aid

Merce-nary,
a person retained or serving for pay

Mission-ary,
one sent to propagate religion

Secreta-ry,
one who writes for another in business

Statu-ary,
one who carves images, or the art of carving images

Pension-ary,
one who has or lives on a pension

Nota-ry,
one who protests bills, or draws contracts

Adjectives.

Prelimi-nary,
after the manner of an introduction, previous

Elemen-tary,
having only one principle, or belonging to elements

Imagin-ary,
belonging to, or existing in the imagination

Pecuni-ary,
pertaining to money

Pulmon-ary,
pertaining to the lungs

Discretion-ary,
in an unlimited manner, unrestrained

Eleemosy-nary,
belonging to, or living upon alms; depending upon charity

Neces-sary,
in an unavoidable manner, needful

Alimen-tary,
of or belonging to nourishment

Capilla-ry,
resembling or like hair

Num-mary,
belonging to, or containing money

Numer-ary,
belonging to a certain number

Mille-nary,
consisting of a thousand

Legend-ary,
pertaining to a legend

Precaution-ary,
consisting in previous caution

Volun-tary,
acting by choice, or in a free manner

Nouns.

Noctu-ary,
an account of what passes by night

Mortu-ary,
a gift left by a person at his death, to a church, &c.

Emis-sary,
one sent out on private messages, a secret agent

Lega-tary,
one who has a legacy left

Deposi-tary,
one with whom any thing is lodged in trust

Incendi-ary,
one who sets any thing on fire for malice or robbery; one who inflames faction

Libra-ry,
the place where a large collection of books is kept, or a large collection of books

Infir-mary,
a place where infirm or sick people are lodged

Penitentia-ry,
the place where penance is enjoined, or one who does penance

Diction-ary,
a book wherein all the words of any language is contained and explained

Glos-sary,
a dictionary for explaining old and obscure words

Vocabu-lary,
a little dictionary or collection of words

Tutela-ry,
having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing

Stan-nary,
relating to a tin work

Asi-nary,
belonging to an ass

Api-ary,
a place where bees are kept

Avi-ary,
a place for keeping birds in

Sanctu-ary,
a holy place, a refuge for criminals

Q. What does *ate* signify?

A. *Ate* being a common termination of verbs, signifies in active verbs, *to make*, and in neuter verbs to *become*. *Ate* is also a termination of adjectives and signifies *possessing the quality of*, *having*.

EXAMPLES.

AGGRA-VATE,	To make heavy, to make any thing worse
ACCU-RATE,	Possessing the quality of correctness

The first column is verbs and the second adjectives.

Abbrevi-ate,
to make short, to cut short

Acidu-late,
to make sour, to tinge with acids in a slight degree

Acceler-ate,
to make quick, to hasten

Annihi-late,
to make into nothing

Appropri-ate,
to make over, or consign to some particular use, or person

Capaci-tate,
to make able, to qualify

Centupli-cate,
to make a hundred fold

Coagu-late,
to make what was thin thick

Collegi-ate,
possessing the qualities of or having a college, in or like a college

Consider-ate,
possessing the quality of thoughtfulness, or prudent

Legiti-mate,
possessing the quality of lawfulness

Lacini-ate,
having irregular incisions, or notched round the edges

Medi-ate,
acting as a mean, or that which is in the middle

Moder-ate,
possessing the quality of soberness

Consoli-date,
to make hard, to become one body
Facili-tate,
to make easy,
Regener-ate,
to make anew, to renew
Degener-ate,
to become of a lower or baser kind
Inveter-ate,
to become obstinate
Invigor-ate,
to make strong, or animate
Lacer-ate,
to tear in pieces
Legis-late,
to make or pass laws, to enact
Modu-late,
to make or form sounds to a key or note
Necessi-tate,
to make necessary, not to leave free
Nobili-tate,
to make noble
Obvi-ate,
to meet in the way, to prevent
Obfus-cate,
to make dark or cloudy
Partici-pate,
to become a partaker with another, or have a share
Perfo-rate,
to make or pierce into holes
Varie-gate,
to make of different colours, to diversify

Multipli-cate,
consisting of more than one
Odo-rate,
having a strong scent
Opi-ate,
possessing the quality of causing sleep
Ordi-nate,
possessing the quality of order, or regularity, methodical
Peduncu-late,
possessing the quality of growing on footstalks
Perfoli-ate,
having the base of the leaf surrounding the stem
Undu-late,
possessing the quality or property of rising and falling like a wave
Fortu-nate,
the being successful, or lucky
Proxi-mate,
possessing the quality of nearness
Temper-ate,
possessing the quality of sobriety or moderation
Conju-gate,
possessing the quality of springing from one original, having leaflets in pairs
Expatri-ate,
withdrawn from one's country
Obsti-nate,
possessing the quality of stubbornness or firmness
Umbel-late,
possessing the quality, or containing an umbel

Q. What is the meaning of *cule* or *cle?*

A. *Cule* or *cle*, is a diminutive affix, and has several meanings, such as *small, little, short, thin, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

ANIMAL-CULE, A small or little animal scarcely discoverable by the naked eye

PARTI-CLE, Any small part of a greater substance; a word

Canti-cle,
a short spiritual song

Recepta-cle,
any place whether large or small, to receive things in

Ventri-cle,
any small cavity in an animal's body, particularly those of the heart

Cicatri-cle,
a little mark, as in vegetable seed

Chroni-cle,
a short register or history of events in order of time

Arti-cle,
a small part of a discourse; part of speech, a single clause or item

Binna-cle,
a small box on the deck of a vessel to cover the compasses and lights

Pinna-cle,
a high spiring point, a turret or elevation above the rest of the building; *figuratively*, eminence or height

Shac-kle,
a small chain, fetter or ring, for putting on the hands and legs of malefactors in prison

Mac-ule,
a small spot or stain

Ossi-cle,
a small bone

Pus-tule,
a small swelling, a pimple

Ridi-cule,
low wit of that species which provokes laughter

Sched-ule,
a small scroll; a little inventory

Vehi-cle,
that in which any thig is carried

Mana-cles,
small chains or fetters for the hands

Mus-cle,
a thin fleshy fibre, a well known shell fish

Arbus-cle,
any little shrub

Auri-cle,
the external ear, a part of the heart

Barna-cle,
a small shell fish that grows upon ships o timber that lies in the sea

Pelli-cle,
a little skin, film or fragment of a membran

Obsta-cle,
any small obstruction or hindrance

Panni-cle,
a loose spike of grass, or small beard on which seeds hang; a little cloth or rag

Isi-cle, or Ici-cle,
a drop of water frozen, or a shoot of ice hanging down

Nod-dle,
a small lump, or a little bag

Pric-kle,
a small sharp pointed thing like a brier or thorn

Radi-cle,
that small part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root

Reti-cle,
a small net

Taberna-cle,
a small temporary place of worship, or place to dwell in

Q. What does *dom* signify?

A. *Dom* signifies *power, dominion, title,* or *quality; state, condition or possession* of any kind.

EXAMPLES.

DUKE,
The highest title of honor in England, or one of the highest order of nobility

DUKE-DOM,
The possessions or title of a Duke

Free-dom,
the state or condition of being free

King-dom,
a country under the dominion of a king

Wis-dom,
the power of judging rightly, or the knowledge of high things

Christn-dom,
the collective body of Christians; or all the nations of the world where the Christian religion is professed

Pope-dom,
the dominions or power of the pope

Earl-dom,
the possessions or title of an Earl

Martyr-dom,
the death, honor, &c., of one who suffers as a martyr

Thral-dom,
a state of servitude or bondage; a state of trouble

Prince-dom,
the possessions or title of a prince

SECTION IV.

Q. What does *ee* mean?

A. *ee* denotes the person who is the object of an action, and hence is opposed to *er* or *or*, which denotes the agent. This *affix*, however, may be explained by, *the person on whom, to whom.*

EXAMPLES.

MORTGAGE,	A pledge of real estate put into the hands of a creditor
MORTGA-GEE,	The person to whom any thing is pledged, or mortgaged, or one who takes a mortgage
Appel-lee, the defendant in appeal; he which appealed	Les-see, the person to whom a lease is granted
Endor-see, the person to whom a note is assigned by endorsement	Debt-ee, one to whom a debt is due; a creditor
Draw-ee, one on whom a bill is drawn	Covenan-tee, one who enters into a covenant
Consign-ee, one to whom any thing is consigned	Vouch-ee, a person vouched for
Nomin-ee, one named, appointed or designated by another person to fill some office, or place	Don-ee, a person to whom lands, or any other property is given
Cogni-see, or conni-see, a person to whom a fine is acknowledged	Assign-ee, he to whom any thing is assigned or appointed
Absen-tee, one who is absent from his station, country or employment	Paten-tee, one to whom the king has granted his letters patent
	Refu-gee, a person who flies or is driven from his home or country

Refer-ee,
one to whom any thing is referred

Lega-tee,
a person who has a legacy left him in a will

Debau-chee,
one who gives himself up to drunkenness and all manner of lewdness

Feof-fee,
one who is vested with the fee of land

Q. What does *er* mean at the end of words?

A. *Er* when affixed to verbs means *he that*, or *one that; one who, or the person who.* In this application it is opposed to *ee.* *Er* is often affixed to nouns in which case it generally denotes one that has connexion of some kind with the thing signified by the name. When *er* is affixed to adjectives it denotes the comparative degree.

EXAMPLES.

BUY,	To purchase
BUY-ER,	He that, or one that purchases
COTTAGE,	A little house in the country
COTTA-GER,	One who lives in a cottage
GREAT,	Large in number, mighty, noble
GREAT-ER,	More large in number, more mighty, more noble

From verbs.

Destroy-er,
he that, or one that destroys or lays waste

Build-er,
he that builds or erects houses

Covenant-er,
one that makes a covenant or agreement

Accu-ser,
he that brings a charge against another

Achie-ver,
he who performs what he endeavours

From verbs.

Adverti-ser,
one that gives intelligence or information

Advi-ser,
one who gives advice or counsel; a counsellor

Sel-ler,
one who sells or deals in any thing

Assi-zer,
he that fixes weights or measures

Bemoan-er,
one who bemoans or laments

From verbs.

Bid-der,
one who offers a price, or bids

Canvas-ser,
one who solicits votes

Catechi-ser,
one who catechises or instructs by, or asks questions

Cheat-er,
one who cheats, or practises fraud

Comfort-er,
he that comforts or supports

Consent-er,
one who gives his consent

Consol-er,
one who gives comfort, or cheers

Divid-er,
one who distributes or divides

Dread-er,
one who lives in continual fear

Embroider-er,
a person who makes all sorts of variegated needlework

Enslav-er,
one who enslaves other persons, or one who deprives others of their liberty

Fasten-er,
one who makes fast or secure

Flinch-er
one who shrinks, or draws back, or fails

Glean-er,
one who gleans, or picks up

From verbs.

Help-er,
one who helps or assists

Improv-er,
one who improves or makes better

Lament-er,
one who laments or moans

Lurk-er,
one who lies in wait for prey; a thief

Marshal-ler,
one who arranges or puts in order

Number-er,
one who numbers or reckons

Offend-er,
one who offends or transgresses

Patch-er,
one who patches or mends

From nouns.

Gaol-er,
the keeper or master of a prison

Prison-er,
one who is under arrest or confinement

Plumb-er,
a person who works upon lead

Hat-ter,
one who makes hats

Glov-er,
one who makes gloves

Law-yer,
a person who practises law

Lim-ner,
a person who takes a likeness

Hydrograph-er,
one who draws maps of the sea

From nouns.	*Adjectives.*
Geogra-pher, one who is skilled or conversant in geography	Lat-er, more out of due time
Geoman-cer, one skilled in geomancy, or a diviner by lines on the ground	Clear-er, more explicit or plain
Geome-ter, one versed or skilled in geometry	Brav-er, more intrepid or bolder
Pot-ter, a person who makes earthen vessels	Near-er, more near or nigher
Qua-ker, one of the sect of friends	Fit-ter, better qualified, more meet or proper
	Les-ser, in a smaller or lower degree

Q. What do *eer*, and *ier*, mean?

A. *Eer* and *ier* have the same meaning as *er*, and may be explained by *the person who, or one who,—he that.* Those words that end in *ier*, are derived from the French.

EXAMPLES.

CHARIOT,	A light sort of coach used for pleasure; an ancient carriage in which men of arms were placed
CHARIO-TEER,	He that drives the chariot
FINANCE,	A revenue, income
FINANC-IER,	One who is skilled in matters of revenue, or an officer who has the care of revenues

Garret-eer, one who inhabits or dwells in a garret	Auction-eer, one that sells, or he that manages a sale by auction
Gazet-teer, a writer or publisher of gazettes; a book containing the names of cities and countries	Engi-neer, one who directs or manages engines or artillery

Volun-teer,
one who serves voluntarily in a war

Mountain-eer,
one who dwells on the mountains, a Highlander

Buca-neer,
a pirate in the West Indies, a rover

Muti-neer,
one engaged in a mutiny, a seditious person,

Muske-teer,
a soldier whose weapon is his musket

Cou-rier,
a messenger who rides post to bring expresses

Cur-rier,
one who dresses and pares leather after it is tanned for those who make shoes

Bombar-dier,
one whose employment is to shoot bombs

Halber-dier,
one who is armed with a halberd

Briga-dier,
one who commands a brigade

Cheva-lier,
one who has the dignity of knighthood

Cloth-ier,
one who fulls and scours cloth, a maker of cloth

Gla-zier,
an artificer who glazes windows and works in glass

Far-rier,
one who professes to cure the diseases of horses; a smith who shoes horses

Col-lier,
a digger of, or dealer in coals

Cava-lier,
a gentleman, knight or soldier on horseback

Q. What does *ster*, when appended to words, mean?

A. *Ster* means *one who*, or *the person who, that which*, or *the thing which.*

Mr. Wood says, that in one instance, at least, this affix turns an adjective into a substantive, viz: *youngster.*

EXAMPLES.

BAR,
The place where lawyers stand to plead causes in courts of judicature

BARRI-STER,
One who speaks, or pleads at the bar

Palmi-ster,
one who pretends to tell fortunes by certain lines or marks on the palms of one's hands

Game-ster,
one addicted to and skilled in gaming

Spin-ter,
a woman that spins; a general title or name, given to all unmarried women

Pun-ster,
one who quibbles, or endeavours to draw a double meaning from words to cause laughter

Mini-ster,
one who acts under another, a clergyman whose office it is to attend the worship of God

Tap-ster,
one whose business it is to draw beer in an alehouse

Web-ster,
one who weaves cloth, a weaver

Malt-ster,
one who makes or deals in malt

Song-ster,
one who sings songs; a poor singer

Bol-ster,
that which, or the thing which is used for laying a person's head on; a cushion

Chorist-er,
one who sings in a choir

Team-ster,
the person who has charge of the oxen or horses attached to a cart or waggon

Drug-ster,
the person who deals in drugs

Throw-ster,
one who twists silk, thread, &c.

Brew-ster,
one who brews beer

Q. What does *en* mean?

A. *En* is the termination both of adjectives and verbs. When it terminates adjectives it signifies *of, made of, or composed of.* When it terminates verbs, it is generally used to turn nouns or adjectives into verbs, and signifies in active verbs, *to make*—in neuter verbs, *to become.* *En* is also the termination of adjectives formed by adding the past participle of verbs that end in *en,* to adjectives and nouns.

EXAMPLES.

GOLD,	The most precious of all metals
GOLD-EN,	Made of gold
DARK,	Without light
DARK-EN,	To make dark

a.

Flax-en,
composed or made of flax

a.

Wool-len,
made of wool

Silk-en,
made of, or composed of silk
Earth-en,
made of earth
Wood-en,
composed or made of wood
Lead-en,
made of lead
Leath-ern,
made of, or resembling leather
Oak-en,
composed or made of oak
Oat-en,
made of oats, bearing oats
Birch-en,
made or composed of birch

Past parti.

Forecho-sen,
chosen beforehand, or pre-elected
Full-la-den,
laden till there can be no more
Frostbit-ten,
nipped or withered by the frost
Freespo-ken,
accustomed to speak without reserve
Unforsa-ken,
not deserted
Unfro-zen,
not congealed to ice
Untrod-den,
not trodden, not marked by the foot
Whit-en,
to make or become white
Black-en,
to make of a black color, to become black

Wax-en,
made or composed of wax
Hemp-en,
made of hemp
Bra-zen,
made of brass, or proceeding from brass
Beech-en,
made or consisting of the wood of beech
Wheat-en,
made or composed of wheat
Lin-en,
cloth made of hemp or flax
Al-dern,
made of alder
Thread-en,
made of, or resembling thread

Past parti.

Fresh-en,
to make fresh, or grow fresh
Fas-ten,
to make fast or firm
Sad-den,
to make sad
Length-en,
to make longer, to draw out
Bright-en,
to make bright, to grow bright, or to make to shine
Fat-ten,
to make, or grow fat, plump
Enlight-en,
to make clear, to give light, to instruct,
Enli-ven,
to make quick or alive

Imbold-en,
to make bold, to raise to confidence

V.

Stif-fen,
to make, to grow, or become stiff
Red-den,
to make or grow red
Strait-en,
to make narrow, to make tight
Tight-en,
to make close, to straiten
Unfas-ten,
to make loose, to unfix
Glis-ten,
to become bright, or sparkling
Hap-pen,
to fall out by chance
Hard-en,
to make hard, to confirm in wickedness
Has-ten,
to make haste
Height-en,
to make higher, to improve
Glad-den,
to make glad or joyful

Flat-ten,
to make flat, or break down

V.

Sharp-en,
to make keen, or sharp
Moist-en,
to make damp, or wet to a small degree
Short-en,
to make short, to lop or cut off
Lik-en,
to become like, to represent as having resemblance
Less-en,
to become, or grow less, to make less
Chris-ten,
to baptize, to name
Weak-en,
to make weak, to deprive of strength
Wid-en,
to become, or grow wide, to extend itself
Rip-en,
to make ripe, or be matured

Q. What does *ify*, or *fy* mean?

A. *Ify*, or *fy* signifies, in active verbs, *to make;* in neuter verbs, *to become.*

EXAMPLES.

FALSE,
Untrue, deceitful
FALSI-FY,
To make false, or prove a thing to be untrue, to forge, or to counterfeit

Sancti-fy,
to make holy, also to separate

Beauti-fy,
to make beautiful, or graceful

Signi-fy,
to make known, to mean
Justi-fy,
to make just or free; to maintain
Fructi-fy,
to make fruitful, or to fertilize
Vili-fy,
to make contemptible, to defame or debase
Putri-fy,
to make or become rotten, to corrupt with rottenness
Quali-fy,
to make fit for any thing, to give one a qualification
Veri-fy,
to justify against the charge of falsehood, to prove true
Rati-fy,
to confirm or establish
Bruti-fy,
to make a man a brute
Cruci-fy,
to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross
Lique-fy,
to make, or become liquid

Ampli-fy,
to make large, to exaggerate anything
Puri-fy,
to make clear or become pure
Glori-fy,
to make glorious, praise, extol
Speci-fy,
to make known by some particular mark of distinction, to mention
Moli-fy,
to make soft, to assuage or appease
Classi-fy,
to make or put into ranks, or classes
Clari-fy,
to make pure or brighten
Beati-fy,
to make happy, or blessed
Cale-fy,
to become hot, to be heated
Damni-fy,
to make hurtful, to do damage to
Versi-fy,
to make verse, or describe in verses
Lapidi-fy,
to make or turn into stone
Ligni-fy,
to become wood, or convert into wood
Modi-fy,
to become changed in form
Noti fy,
to make known, to give to understand
Ossi-fy,
to change or harden into bone, to become bone
Paci-fy,
to make easy, to still resentment
Mundi-fy,
to make clean
Personi-fy,
to change from a thing to a person
Forti-fy,
to make strong, to secure after a regular manner

Rare-fy,
to make thin, contrary to condense
Scari-fy,
to make an incision with a lancet, to cut the skin
Simpli-fy,
to make simple, to free from complexness
Torre-fy,
to make dry by the fire, to scorch
Vitri-fy,
to change into glass, or to become glass
Magni-fy,
to make great, to extol highly
Morti-fy,
to make or become dead; to destroy vital qualities, or become corrupt
Nulli-fy,
to make null, void, or of no effect
Rami-fy,
to separate into branches
Recti-fy,
to set to rights again, to correct or mend
Satis-fy,
to make payment, to make amends; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired
Typi-fy,
to make known by an emblem, to figure or point out
Solidi-fy,
to make or become solid
Stulti-fy,
to become or render foolish
Stupi-fy,
to make stupid or dull
Tabe-fy,
to waste, or pine away
Tume-fy,
to make to swell, to become swollen
Vivi-fy,
to make alive, to endue with life

Q. What does *ful* mean, when appended to words?

A. *Ful* means *full of, full, abundance or much. Ful* is opposed to *less. Ful* is also the termination of nouns, and when so, it means *as much as will fill.*

EXAMPLES.

CARE, Anxiety
CARE-FUL, Full of care or anxiety
HAND, A member of the body
HAND-FUL, As much as will fill the hand

Pain-ful,
full of pain, or abounding in pain
Spite-ful,
full of malice
Need-ful,
full of want, or necessary
Scorn-ful,
full of insolence or contempt

Fruit-ful,
full of fruit
Fear-ful,
full of dread or fear, timorous
Grace-ful,
full of comeliness, or beauty
Prayer-ful,
full of prayer, or abounding in prayer
Lust-ful,
full of unlawful desire or lust
Respect-ful,
full of respect or regard
Neglect-ful,
full of inattention, or heedless
Sloth-ful,
full of laziness, or abounding in idleness
Thought-ful,
full of reflection, or meditation
Mirth-ful,
full of cheerfulness, or merriment
Hope-ful,
full of qualities which produce hope
Power-ful,
full of might or power
Merci-ful,
full of compassion, or kindness
Joy-ful,
full of joy; glad
Disgrace-ful,
full of shame, or reproach
Health-ful,
full of health; free from sickness
Bale-ful,
full of misery, or mischief
Bash-ful,
full of modesty
Art-ful,
full of craft, or cunning

Nouns.

Mouth-ful,
as much as will fill the mouth
Pocket-ful,
as much as will fill the pocket
Hat-ful,
as much as will fill a hat

Q. What does *hood* mean?

A. *Hood* means *office*, *condition*, *quality* or *state*. It is also used in a collective capacity.

EXAMPLES.

MAN,
MAN-HOOD,
A human being,
The state or condition of man, courage

Child-hood,
the state of a child
Widow-hood,
the state or condition of a widow
Knight-hood,
the state or dignity of a knight

Priest-hood,
the office or dignity of a priest, or the order of men set apart for holy offices

False-hood,
want of honesty; a lie or false assertion

Likeli-hood,
probability, appearance of truth

Brother-hood,
a class of men of the same kind; the state of being a brother

Sister-hood,
the office or duty of a sister, or a number of women of the same order

Woman-hood,
the character and collective qualities of a woman

Monk-hood,
the character of a monk

Goddess-hood,
the state or condition of a goddess

Q. What does *ship* mean at the end of words?

A. *Ship* means *possession, office, condition, employment, state, quality.*

GUARDIAN,
One who has the care of any person or thing

GUARDIAN-SHIP,
The office of a guardian

Clerk-ship,
the office or employment of a clerk of any kind

Lord-ship,
the title, rank and condition of a lord

King-ship,
the office, state or right of a king, royalty

Steward-ship,
the office or employment of a steward

Head-ship,
the possession of authority, or legal power

Wor-ship,
a character or title of honor, or a religious act of reverence

Hard-ship,
the condition of being oppressed

Master-ship,
the quality, dignity and state of a master, superiority

Probationer-ship,
the state or condition of a probationer, or one put upon his trial

Primate-ship,
the dignity or office of a chief bishop, or primate

Goody-ship,
the quality of a goody

God-ship,
the rank or character of a god

Lecture-ship,
the office or employment of a lecturer

Dictator-ship,
the office of one invested with absolute authority, or a dictator

Friend-ship,
the state of minds united by mutual benevolence

Scholar-ship,
the possession of learning; exhibition or maintenance of a Scholar

Partner-ship,
the state or condition of two or more joined in the same trade

Lady-ship,
the usual title of address to a lady

Ward-ship,
the office or employment of a guard, or state of being under ward

Court-ship,
the act of soliciting favors, or the making of love to a woman

Workman-ship,
the employment of a workman, or the skill of a worker; the art of working

Proctor-ship,
the office or dignity of a proctor

Prior-ship,
the state or office of a prior

Prelate-ship,
the state, dignity, or office of a prelate

Governor-ship,
the office of a governor

Gentle-ship,
the carriage of a gentleman

Lieutenant-ship,
the rank or office of a lieutenant

Censor-ship,
the office of a censor, or the time in which the office of censor is borne

Q. What do *tics*, or *ics*; *tic*, or *ic*, mean at the end of words?

A. *The science or art which treats of*, or the *doctrine of*.

EXAMPLES.

MECHAN-ICS,
The science or laws of force, or of machinery to apply force

Hydraul-ics,
the science which treats of the motions of fluids and of vessels to convey them

Mathema-tics,
the science of number and measure

Hydrostat-ics,
the science of weighing fluids

Pneumat-ics,
the doctrine of the air, or elastic fluids in general

Harmon-ics,
the science which treats of the doctrine or laws of sounds

Tech-nics,
the doctrine of arts and sciences

Accous-tics,
the science or theory of sound

Arithmet-ic,
the art, science or act of computation by numbers

Pyrotech-nics,
the art of making fire works

Diacous-tics,
the science which explains the properties of refracted sounds

Dialec-tics,
the art of good reasoning, logic

Diop-trics,
the science of refracted vision

Numismat-ics,
the science which treats of coins

Op-tics,
the science, doctrine or laws of vision

Eth-ics,
the doctrine of morals

Poli-tics,
the science or art which treats of government

Phys-ics,
the doctrine of the speculative knowledge of all natural bodies, and of their proper natures, constitutions, powers and operations

Magnet-ics,
the principles or science of magnetism

Metaphys-ics,
the doctrine or science which treats of the general affections of immaterial beings

Sta-tics,
the science or art of weighing bodies

Gnomon-ics,
the art or science of dialing

Pho-nics,
the science of sounds

Catop-trics,
the science of reflected vision

Sciop-trics,
the science of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room

Tac-tics,
the art of ranging in order of battle

Q. What does *ile* mean?

A. *Ile* means *apt*, or *easy to be*, or *that may be; like* or *resembling, relating* or *belonging to, capable of, made of, &c.*

This affix drops the final *e* in some words.

EXAMPLES.

FRAGILE, Easily broken, weak

Fu-sile,
that may be, or capable of being melted

Duc-tile,
easy to be drawn out into length

Indo-cile,
not easy to be instructed
A-gile,
in an active or nimble manner
Ser-vile,
in a mean or dependent manner
Fu-tile,
apt to be talkative, destitute of excellence
Versa-tile,
that may be turned round, changeable
Ster-il,
not fruitful or productive
Ex-ile,
not full; not powerful; slender
Gen-tile,
belonging or relating to a heathen
Compac-tile,
that may be easily compacted
Expan-isle,
capable of expanding
Fic-tile,
made of earth, earthen
Puer-ile,
boyish, or like a boy
Fos-sil,
that which is or may be dug out of the earth
Infan-tile,
relating to a child; like a child
Fa-cile,
easily done with little labour, or easily persuaded
Do-cile,
easily instructed
Se-nile,
relating to old age
Sub-tile,
not dense or gross, delicate; apt to be cunning
Mercan-tile,
relating to trade and commerce
Hos-tile,
like an enemy, or suitable to an enemy
Projec-tile,
easily propelled forward
Feb-rile,
relating or belonging to a fever
Contrac-tile,
easy to be contracted, or able to contract itself
Exten-sile,
capable of being extended
Flex-ile,
easily bent, pliant
Text-ile,
that may be woven, or plaited

Q. What do *ion, sion, ssion, tion, ation, cation, ition* and *iation* mean at the end of words?

A. These affixes commonly mean, *the act of, or state of being.* Also, they sometimes mean *the result of an act, or that which.*

The primitives are verbs, and are converted into nouns by *ion, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

VINDICATE, To justify or clear

VINDICA-TION,	The act of justifying, or that which clears
EVADE,	To escape or shift off
EVA-SION,	The act of escaping, or a shifting off
SUBSCRIBE,	To sign or set one's hand to a writing
SUBSCRIP-TION,	The act of signing or setting one's hand to the bottom of a writing
DEGRADE,	To lessen, to disgrace
DEGRADA-TION,	The act or state of being disgraced
DEIFY,	To make a god of
DEIFI-CATION,	The act of deifying or making a god
OPPOSE,	To act against, to resist
OPPOSI-TION,	The act of opposing, or that which hinders or stops

Allevia-tion,
the act of making light

Alimenta-tion,
the quality of nourishing, or that which nourishes

Annumera-tion,
the act of adding to a former number

Convul-sion,
the state of being in an irregular and violent motion

Allega-tion,
the act of tying together

Anima-tion,
the act of enlivening, that which animates, or the state of being enlivened

Disper-sion,
the act of scattering, or spreading; or the state of being scattered

Contu-sion,
the act of beating or bruising, or the state of being beaten or bruised

Conver-sion,
the state of being changed from one condition to another, or the act of being changed

Decussa-tion,
the act of crossing, or the state of being crossed at unequal angles

Dedecora-tion,
the act of disgracing

Disrup-tion,
the act of breaking asunder: a breach

Revoca-tion,
the act of repealing or revoking

Proclama-tion,
the act of making public by authority, or a declaration of a ruler's will openly published among the people

Qualifi-cation,
that which makes any person or thing fit for any thing

Pur-gation,
the act of cleansing or purifying; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt

Rui-nation,
the state of being ruined or destroyed

Refor-mation,
the act of reforming, or changing from worse to better

Congluti-nation,
the act of uniting wounded bodies together

Expres-sion,
the act of pressing out; the act or power of representing any thing

Seces-sion,
the act of departing or withdrawing

Convic-tion,
the act of convicting, or the state of being proved guilty

Dedica-tion,
the act of dedicating to any being or purpose

Deflec-tion,
the act of turning aside

Devolu-tion,
the act of rolling down

Inscrip-tion,
that which is written or engraven over any thing, such as, titles, name, or character

Inflama-tion,
the act of setting on flame, the state of being in flame

Significa-tion,
the act of making known by signs

Appli-cation,
the act of applying, close study

Confla-tion,
the act of blowing many instruments together

Conge-lation,
the state of being congealed or solid

Transgres-sion,
the act of going beyond just bounds; the act of violating or breaking a law

Profes-sion,
the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion; known employment

Posses-sion,
the state of owning or having in one's own hands or power

Succes-sion,
that which follows one another, the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors

Q. What does *ish* signify when it terminates words.

A. When *ish* is added to a word which is already an adjective, it signifies, *somewhat, in a slight degree*, or *like*. When it is added to nouns which it converts into adjectives, it means

belonging to, in some degree like, somewhat like, or *like.* It is also sometimes the termination of verbs which are derived from Latin supines terminating in *itum,* or French verbs in *ir.*

The first examples of primitives are adjectives, the second nouns, and *ish* converts them all into adjectives, the third are verbs which end in *ish.*

EXAMPLES.

BLACK,	Of the colour of night or want of colour
BLACK-ISH,	Somewhat black
BOY,	A male child, a young lad
BOY-ISH,	Like a boy, or belonging to a young lad
FIN-ISH,	To complete, to perfect

A.

Mild-ish,
somewhat mild or gentle
Soft-ish,
in a slight degree soft
Hard-ish,
in a slight degree hard or solid
Wild-ish,
in a slight degree wild, or savage
Brown-ish,
inclined to a brown colour, redish
Red-ish,
somewhat red, inclining to redness
Gray-ish,
somewhat gray
Blue-ish,
inclined to blueness, ra ther blue
White-ish,
somewhat white or tending to white
Gay-ish,
somewhat gay, merry or fine

A.

Faint-ish,
rather faint or low, ready to faint
Coarse-ish,
somewhat rough or coarse
Sour-ish,
rather sour, or somewhat sour
Oblong-ish,
somewhat longer than broad
Pale-ish,
somewhat pale, wanting fresh colour
Sick-ish,
somewhat sick, languid
Tick-lish,
easily tickled, somewhat critical
Tight-ish,
somewhat tight or neat
Up-pish,
somewhat proud, lofty or high
Yellow-ish,
tending or approaching to to yellow

N.	*N.*
Sot-tish, like a drunkard, or given to liquor	Monk-ish, pertaining to or resembling monks
Sheep-ish, somewhat like a sheep, bashful	Pet-tish, somewhat fretful, peevish
Dwarf-ish, somewhat like a dwarf, or a very little man	Pol-ish, pertaining to Poland
Bear-ish, resembling a bear, or like a bear	Eng-lish, belonging to England
Mule-ish, like a mule, sullen or stubborn	Span-ish, belonging to Spain
	Swed-ish, pertaining to Sweden
	Scot-tish, pertaining to Scotland, or the Scots
V.	*V.*
Per-ish, to go to ruin or decay	Van-quish, to conquer, or subdue
Po-lish, to make smooth	Var-nish, to cover with something
Van-ish, to pass or go away, to disappear	Ban-ish, to drive or force away

Q. What does *ism* signify when placed at the end of primitive words?

A. *Ism* is used to denote any thing peculiarly belonging to a *particular person, thing* or *class*, or it means the *state, doctrine*, or *principles of, the profession* or *practice of*, and *peculiar to*,

EXAMPLES.

PATRIOT,	A lover of his country
PATRIOT-ISM,	The principles of a patriot
Pedant-ism, the profession or practice of a pedant	
Pelagian-ism, the doctrines of Pelagius	
Arminian-ism,	the doctrines or principles of Arminius
Favorit-ism,	the practice or disposition to aid friends to the prejudice of others having equal claims

Fanati-cism,
the state of religious frenzy
Calvin-ism,
the doctrines or principles of Calvin
Hero-ism,
the qualities of a hero
Evange-lism,
the practice of promulgating the Gospel
Epicu-rism,
the principles or doctrines of Epicurus
Criti-cism,
the act or art of judging accurately
Hebra-ism,
an ediom of the Hebrew language
Angli-cism,
a mode of speech peculiar to the English
Athe-ism,
the principles of those who do not believe in a God
Boy-ism,
peculiar to a boy
Christian-ism,
the profession or principles of the Christian religion
Despo-tism,
a state of absolute power
Ventrilo-quism,
the art or practice of speaking so that the voice appears to come from a distant part of the room
Euphem-ism,
the practice of setting forth one's own praise
Galvan-ism,
the name given to effects resembling electricity, produced by metallic substances and acids
Idiot-ism,
state of idiocy; peculiarity of expression
Jesuit-ism,
the principles of the Jesuits, artifice, deceit
Magnet-ism,
the power of attraction, or the power of the loadstone
Nazarit-ism,
the doctrines and practice of the Nazarites
Petal-ism,
an ancient practice in Syracuse when any person was banished his sentence was written by votes on leaves
Puritan-ism,
the opinions or principles of the Puritans
Republican-ism,
attachment to the system of republican government
Socinian-ism,
the doctrines held by Socinus
Theosoph-ism,
the principles of those who pretend to the doctrine of illumination
Gre-cism,
a form of speech peculiar to the Greeks
Heathen-ism,
the state of being ignorant of a true God

Jacobit-ism,
the principles of a Jacobite
Juda-ism,
the practice and principles of the Jews
Matérial-ism,
the doctrines of Materialists
Panthe-ism,
the principles of the Pantheists who considered the universe to be God, and its parts as his members
Pharisa-ism,
the principles or practice of the Pharisees
Quaker-ism,
the system or manners of quakers
Sabbat-ism,
the practice of keeping the Sabbath
Somnambu-lism,
the act or practice of walking in sleep
Tantal-ism,
the punishment of Tantalus
Universal-ism,
the belief in the doctrine that all men will be saved

Q. What does *ise* or *ize* mean at the end of Words?

A. *Ise* or *ize* means *to make, to become, to do.*

The primitives are nouns or adjectives, and *ise* or *ize*, converts them into verbs.

EXAMPLES.

EQUAL, One who is of the same rank and age

EQUAL-IZE, To make like another, even, or become equal

Familiar-ize,
to make easy by habitude
Aggrand-ize,
to make great
Apolo-gize,
to make an apology, to plead in favor
Ap-prize,
to make acquainted
Legal-ize,
to make lawful
Autho-rize,
to make anything legal, to to give an authority to any person
Brutal-ize,
to become or grow brutal, or savage
Christian-ize,
to make christian
Disautho-rise,
to make of no credit or authority, or to deprive of authority
Astrolo-gize,
to practice astrology
Cauter-ize,
to burn with the cautery
Ego-tize,
to talk much of one's self

Enden-ize,
to make free
Eter-nize,
to make endless, perpetuate
Fertil-ize,
to make fruit-ful or plenteous
Idol-ize,
to do worship as to a Deity, or to do worship to an image
General-ize,
to make or render general, common
Galvan-ize,
to affect with the galvanic fluid
Harmon-ize,
to make musical, to adjust
Herbor-ize,
to make search for plants
Signal-ize,
to make a sign, or eminent
Partial-ize,
to make partial
Solem-nize,
to make solemn,
Journal-ize,
to make or put an entry into a journal
Material-ize,
to reduce to a state of matter
Gorman-dize,
to become a greedy eater, or to feed ravenously
Herbal-ize,
to gather herbs, to study botany
Pulver-ize,
to make fine
Neutral-ize,
to make or render neuter
Magna-tize,
to become magnetic or communicate magnetism
Sensual-ize,
to make sensual or pleasing to the senses, to make carnal

Q. What does *ist* mean?

A. *Ist* means *one skilled in; a disciple* or *follower.*

EXAMPLES.

BOTANY,
The knowledge or description of plants
BOTAN-IST,
One skilled in plants and herbs

Agricultu-rist,
one skilled in the art of cultivation
Anato-mist,
one who studies the structure of animals by means of dissection
Bap-tist,
one who holds to baptism by immersion
Evange-list,
a writer or preacher of the gospel

Athe-ist,
one who denies the being of a god,

Ju-rist,
one who treats of, or skilled in matters of law

Calvin-ist,
a disciple of or follower of Calvin the reformer

Material-ist,
a person who denies spiritual substances

Sensual-ist,
one devoted to sensual pleasures

Canon-ist,
a professor or doctor of canon law

Algebra-ist,
a person skilled in algebra

Apolo-gist,
one who offers an apology

Satir-ist,
one who writes or utters satires

Latin-ist,
one skilled in latin

Mamon-ist,
one who dotes on riches

Monopo-list,
one who engrosses a commodity or trade

Occu-list,
one who cures distempered eyes

Panthe-ist,
one who believes in pantheism

Plural-ist,
he who holds more livings than one

Somnambu-list,
a person who walks in his sleep

Symme-trist,
one very studious or observant of proportion

Thom-ist,
a follower and disciple of Thomas Aquinas

Zooto-mist,
one who dissects brute beasts

Machin-ist,
a constructor of engines or machines, one who plans or contrives

Manner-ist,
one who has a particular manner

Nonconform-ist,
one who does not conform to the worship of an established Church

Organ-ist,
a person who plays on an organ

Pharmacopo-list,
one who sells medicines

Religion-ist,
a person bigoted to any religion

Chem-ist,
one skilled or versed in chemistry

The-ist,
one who believes in a God

Vio-list,
one who plays on the viol or violin

Zoolo-gist,
one skilled in the knowledge of animals

Q. What does *ite* mean?

A. *Ite* signifies *one connected with, attached to, or the object of; an inhabitant of, a follower of, one who.*

EXAMPLES.

BEDLAM, A place where mad persons are confined

BEDLAM-ITE, An inhabitant of a mad house, or a person that is mad or distracted

Favor-ite, one who is particularly loved

Nazar-ite, one of the sect amongst the Jews who professed an extraordinary purity of life and devotion

Para-site, one who flatters great men; a plant growing on another

Perqui-site, something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages

Jaco-bite, a partisan or follower of king James the second

Areopa-gite, a member of the court of Athens

Hypo-crite, one who dissembles in religion or morality

Pit-tite, a follower of Mr. Pitt

Carmel-ite, an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, or a kind of begging friar

Cosmopo-lite, a citizen of the world

Satel-ite, a small planet revolving about a larger, a follower or dependant

Fox-ite, a follower of Mr. Fox

Ancho-rite, a hermit or monk, that leads a solitary life in a desert for the sake of devotion

Ace-tite, a neutral salt formed by acetous acid with any base not saturated

Q. What does *ine* signify when appended to an original word?

A. *Ine* signifies *of* or *belonging to, pertaining to, like* or *resembling, made of.*

EXAMPLES.

ADAMANT, ADAMAN-TINE,	A very hard stone, a diamond
Al-pine, pertaining to the Alps, or to high mountains	Made of, or like adamant, hard
Ma-rine, belonging to the sea	Mascu-line, male, not female, resembling man
Ca-nine, having the properties of a dog	Serpen-tine, resembling a serpent, winding like a serpent
Pis-cine, belonging to fish	Ce-drine, of or belonging to the cedar tree
Amaran-thine, consisting of amaranths	Petal-ine, pertaining to or being on a petal
Coral-line, made of or like coral	Amethys-tine, resembling an amethyst
Femi-nine, belonging to the female	Fe-line, pertaining to a cat
Apal-line, like or pertaining to apal	Sa-line, consisting of, like or constituting salt
Sacchar-ine, like or pertaining to sugar	Aqui-line, resembling an eagle, when applied to the nose, hooked
Vulp-ine, belonging to a fox, crafty	Salaman-drine, like a salamander, fiery
Passer-ine, like or belonging to sparrows	San-guine, full of or like blood
Metal-ine, consisting of metal, impregnated with metal	Ursu-line, denoting an order of nuns
Amygdal-ine, pertaining to almonds	Sibyl-line, pertaining to the sibyls or ancient prophetesses
Al-vine, belonging to the intestinal canal	Crystal-line, resembling crystal, transparent
Leo-nine, belonging to a lion	Vac-cine, denoting the cow-pox, pertaining to a cow
Myr-rhine, belonging to myrrh, made of the myrrhine stone	Vultur-ine, relating to vultures, very rapacious
Alka-line, having the qualities of alkali	

Resu-pine,
having the face upwards
Ultra-marine,
that comes or is brought from beyond the sea
Floren-tine,
belonging to Florence in Italy
Ur-sine,
pertaining to a bear
Can-crine,
having the qualities of a crab
Sapphir-ine,
made of or resembling sapphire

Q. What does *ive* mean?

A. *Ive* is sometimes the termination of adjectives derived from verbs and nouns, and sometimes of nouns derived also from verbs. In the former case it means *having the power* or *tendency; that has the quality; what*—in the latter in denotes sometimes the *agent*, and at other times the *object*.

EXAMPLES.

OPPRESS, To injure
OPPRES-SIVE, Having the power to injure, cruel

Opera-tive,
having the power of acting
Expen-sive,
having a tendency to extravagance or expense
Adhe-sive,
that has the power of sticking
Calefac-tive,
that which hath a tendency to make any thing hot
Decep-tive,
having the power of deceiving
Excep-tive
including an exception
Compul-sive,
having the power to compel
Abstrac-tive,
having the power or quality of abstracting
Offen-sive,
having the power to offend or what offends
Explo-sive,
having the power of driving out with noise and violence
Instruc-tive,
having a tendency to convey knowledge
Abster-sive,
that has the quality of cleansing
Cohe-sive,
that has the power of sticking together
Declara-tive,
having the power of making a declaration
Estima-tive,
having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference

Chylifac-tive,
having the power of making chyle

Anima-tive,
that has the power of giving life

Expres-sive,
having the power of utterance or representation

Substantives.

Incen-tive,
that which kindles or provokes

Cap-tive,
one taken in war; one charmed by beauty

Rela-tive,
a person related to another, a kinsman, what contains relation

Representa-tive,
one exercising the vicarious power given by another

Interroga-tive,
a pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?

Obstruc-tive,
that which hinders or obstructs

Persua-sive,
an argument to persuade

Substan-tive,
a noun betokening a thing, not a quality

Voca-tive,
the case of nouns used in calling

Cicatri-sive,
having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice

Defec-tive,
full of faults, faulty

Diffu-sive,
having the quality of scattering any thing every way

Attrac-tive,
having the power to draw any thing; inviting

Cogni-tive,
having the power of knowing

Demonstra-tive,
having the power of demonstration

Emula-tive,
having a tendency or inclination to emulation

Figura-tive,
representing something by a figure or type

Inclu-sive,
having the power of enclosing

Inci-sive,
having the power of cutting

Repres-sive,
having power to repress

Q. What do *kin* and *gin* mean?

A. *Kin* and *gin* mean *little, small, young.*

EXAMPLES.

LAMB,
LAMB-KIN,
A sheep under a year old
A young or little lamb

Mani-kin,
a little man

Nog-gin,
a small mug

Per-kin, (q. d.) Peter-kin, [that is little Peter]
a proper name of men
Kilder-kin,
a liquid measure of 16 or 18 gallons
Mal-kin,
a frightful figure of clouts dressed up, a dirty little girl
Grimal-kin,
a little gray old woman, a cat
Fir-kin,
a small vessel; a vessel of nine gallons
Pip-kin,
a small earthen boiler or pot
Panni-kin,
a small pan
Nap-kin,
a small cloth used at table to wipe the hands
Pig-gin,
a small wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids
Mini-kin,
a very small pin

Q. What is the meaning of *less* at the end of words?

A. *Less* means *without, destitute of, void of, wanting.*

This affix is opposed to *full.* The primitives are nouns and *less* converts them into adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

MONEY, Metal coined for public use
MONEY-LESS, Without money

Noise-less,
without noise or any sound
Moon-less,
not enlightened by the moon
Motion-less,
destitute of motion
Nerve-less,
void of strength
Nose-less,
having no nose
Father-less,
without a father
Pain-less,
void of pain, or labour
Brain-less,
destitute of thought
Grace-less,
destitute of grace or virtue
Friend-less,
without a friend
Mother-less,
without a mother
Rest-less,
void of rest
Shame-less,
without shame or reproach
Rock-less,
destitute of or without rocks
Taste-less,
without taste; having little or no relish
Path-less,
having no path or road
Piti-less,
devoid of mercy or compassion

Point-less,
without a point or sharp end
Sense-less,
void of understanding
Cash-less,
without money
Prayer-less,
without using prayer
Child-less,
having no children
Profit-less,
void of gain or advantage
Bone-less,
void of bones
Comfort-less,
being without comfort or assistance
Regard-less,
void of attention or heedless
Resist-less,
that cannot be resisted or opposed
Form-less,
destitute of shape or form
Sun-less,
without the light of the sun
Law-less,
without or contrary to law
Use-less,
answering no end or purpose
Value-less,
void of value, worthless

Q. What do *et* and *let* mean?
A. *Et* and *let* mean *small* or *little.*

EXAMPLES.

RING, An ornament, a circle
RING-LET, A small ring, a curl

Circ-let,
a small circle
Ril-let,
a small stream
Ham-let,
a small village
Eye-let,
a small perforation
Flage-let,
a small flute
Flower-et,
a small flower
Tab-let,
a small table
Coro-net,
a small crown worn by the nobility
Lin-net,
a small singing bird
Front-let,
a small bandage worn upon the forehead
Mante-let,
a small cloak worn by women
Pup-pet,
a small doll or wooden image
Brace-let,
an ornament for the wrists
Annu-let,
a little ring
Baron-et,
the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary
Spin-et,
a small harpsichord

Spike-let,
a small spike
Gob-let,
a kind of cup or bowl
Hatch-et,
a small axe
Herbe-let,
a small herb
Jack-et,
a kind of short close coat
Jen-net,
a small Spanish horse
Rund-let,
a small barrel
Lap-pet,
the parts of a head dress that hang loose
Laner-et,
a small or little hawk
Lever-et,
a small or young hare
Cros-let,
a small cross

Q. What is the meaning of *ling* at the end of words?

A. *Ling* means *young, small* or *little*, and *diminution* of any kind. But when it is used in a general sense, it implies *connexion with the thing denoted by the primitive word to which it is affixed.*

EXAMPLES.

DUCK,	A water fowl
DUCK-LING,	A young duck
WORLD,	The earth, or present state of life, or a secular life
WORLD-LING,	One who hunts after, or is fond of the profits and pleasures of this world

Grunt-ling,
a young hog
Gos-ling,
a young [illegible]
Hire-ling,
one wh[illegible] for wages
Strip-ling,
a very young man
Suck-ling,
one who is fed by the breast
Sap-ling,
a young tree, (figuratively) a poor simple person
Lord-ling,
a little lord
Year-ling,
any animal of a year old
Dial-ling,
the art of making dials; or the knowledge of shadows
Grum-bling,
a murmuring through discontent
Ang-ling,
the art of fishing with a rod
Bant-ling,
a little child

Found-ling,
an infant exposed and left in a place and found there

Starv-ling,
a meagre or very lean person

Tender-ling,
a fondling; the first horns of a deer

Dapper-ling,
a man of small stature

Dar-ling,
a beloved child
[This word is a contraction of *dear-ling* or *little dear*]

Young-ling,
a child very young; any young creature

Yean-ling,
the young of sheep; a little lamb

Ground-ling,
a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water

Fond-ling,
one much fondled or caressed

Scant-ling,
timber cut into a small size

Q. What does *ly* mean?

A. This affix *(ly)* is the termination of adjectives and adverbs, but chiefly of the latter. When it is added to nouns, which it converts into adjectives, it means *like;* but when it is added to adjectives, it converts them into adverbs, and means *in a manner. Ly* is also a frequent termination of names of places, in which case it is supposed to denote *a field,* from *leag.* (Sax.) See *Bailey, Johnson* and *Wood.*

EXAMPLES.

SAINT,
SAINT-LY,
A godly person
Like a saint

Man-ly,
like a man

Ghast-ly,
like a ghost, having horror in the countenance

Home-ly,
like home, unadorned

Hil-ly,
full of hills, unequal in surface, like hills

Prince-ly,
like a prince

Love-ly,
deserving to be loved, exciting love

Live-ly,
in a lively or brisk manner

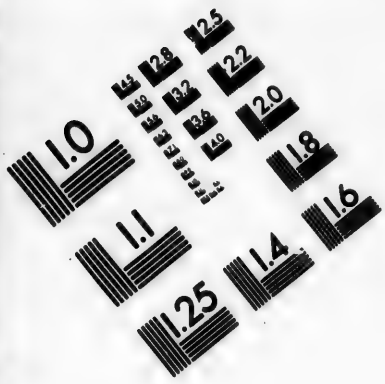
Month-ly,
happening once a month

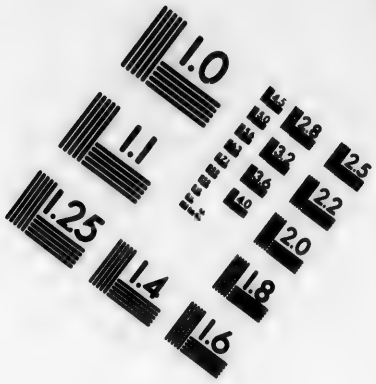
King-ly,
becoming or like a king

Grave-ly,
in a serious or solemn manner

Tame-ly,
in a tame, or gentle manner, without resistance

Brother-ly,
like a brother





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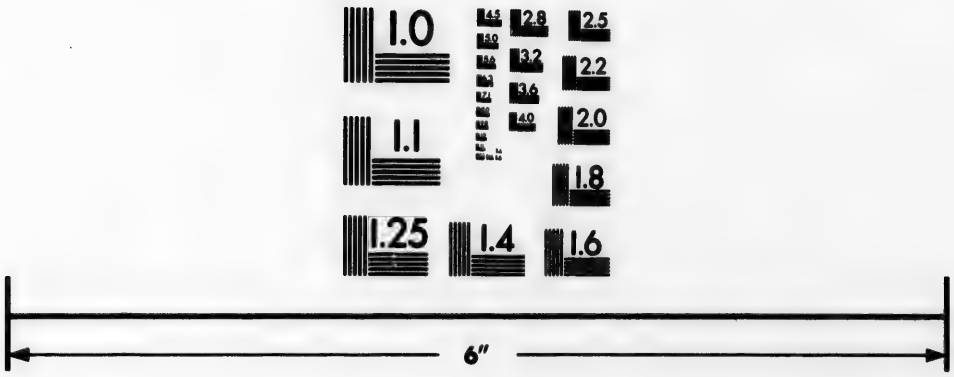

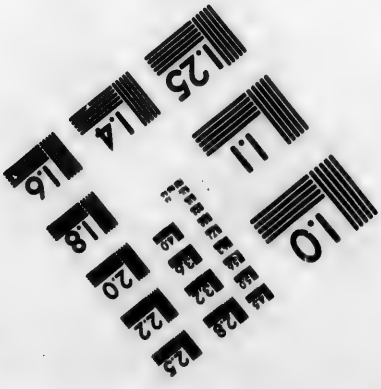

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Care-ful-ly,
in a careful manner
Faithful-ly,
in a faithful or honest manner
Sweet-ly,
in a pleasant manner
Becoming-ly,
in a becoming manner, fit
Delightful-ly,
in a delightful or charming manner, with delight
Smart-ly,
after a smart manner
Proud-ly,
in a proud manner
Sober-ly,
in a sober manner
Knavish-ly,
in a knavish or dishonest manner
Mournful-ly,
in a sorrowful manner
Beast-ly,
like a beast
Grave-ly,
in a sober manner
Neighbour-ly,
as becomes a neighbour
Wise-ly,
in a wise or prudent manner

Q. What does *like* mean at the end of words?

A. *Like* means *becoming, resembling, having resemblance,* or *like.* All those words that end with this affix, were formerly seperate words. For example, *man like* and *God like,* have become *manlike,* and *Godlike,* these again have been contracted into *manly* and *godly.*

EXAMPLES.

MAN,
A human being
MAN-LIKE,
Becoming a man, brave

God-like,
resembling or becoming a God
Lamb-like,
like a lamb
Wise-like,
in a wise or judicious manner
Prince-like,
like or becoming a prince
Gentleman-like
becoming a man of birth
Woman-like,
becoming a woman, not girlish
Worm-like,
like or resembling a worm, spiral
Soldier-like,
becoming or resembling a soldier
Star-like,
like a star, pointed, bright
Giant-like,
like a giant
War-like,
disposed to, or fit for war
Dis-like,
want of affection
Foolish-like,
in a foolish or impudent manner

Un-like,
not like, improbable
Workman-like,
like a workman, good, proper
Goddess-like,
becoming or like a goddess, charming, beautiful
Sister-like,
becoming or like a sister

Q. What does *ment* mean?

A. This affix is derived from the French, and is the termination chiefly of verbal nouns, to which it is not easy to give any uniform meaning, but it often signifies *the act of* or *state of being*. It sometimes also means *the result af an act*, or *that which*.

EXAMPLES.

INGRAFT,
To insert a cion of one tree in another
INGRAFT-MENT,
The act of ingrafting or that which was ingrafted

Nourish-ment,
that which nourishes
Abate-ment,
the state or act of abating, or that which is abated; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating
Banish-ment,
the act of sending or expelling from one's own country by authority; the being banished
Advance-ment,
the state of being preferred or exalted to some new honor or rank
Amuse-ment,
that which amuses; also the making of vain promises to gain time
Excite-ment,
the motive by which one is excited or stirred up, or the act of stirring up
Achieve-ment,
the performance of an action, deed or exploit
Allure-ment,
that which tempts or allures by some promised good
Consign-ment,
a deed to make things over; goods or things consigned to any one
Atone-ment,
the act of making satisfaction, or expiating by sacrifice, or that which produces reconciliation

Treat-ment,
the manner of using, good or bad usage
Abase-ment,
the state of being brought low
Infringe-ment,
the act of breaking or violating laws or contracts; that which destroys or hinders
Commence-ment,
the act of beginning or the time when any thing first began
Judge-ment,
the power of discerning the relation between one term or one proposition and another; the right or power of passing judgment; the act of exercising judicature, &c.
Disburse-ment,
the act of disbursing or laying out money
Enfranchise-ment,
the act of enfranchising or making free
Extinguish-ment,
the act of extinguishing, quenching or putting out
Impedi-ment,
that which hinders, s . . or obstructs; also an imperfection or defect in one's speech
Languish-ment,
the state of growing feeble or pining away under sorrow; softness of mien
Measure-ment,
the act of measuring
Nutri-ment,
that which nourishes, such as food
Firma-ment,
that space which is expanded or arched over us in the Heavens, the sky
Pave-ment,
a highway or street laid with brick or flat stones; a stone floor
Prefer-ment,
the state of being preferred, a place of honor or profit
Refine-ment,
the act of purifying again or the state of being purified
Resign-ment,
the act of resigning; submission
Sacra-ment,
any ceremony which produces an obligation such as an oath, the Lord's supper, baptism
Sedi-ment,
that which settles at the bottom of liquids
Settle-ment,
the act of settling; or the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction
Tene-ment,
that which is held by a tenant
Embellish-ment,
that which embellishes, adorns or beautifies
Command-ment,
the act of giving orders to, or directing to be, or the orders that come, and directions that are given
Indorse-ment,
the act of writing on the back, or the name written

Govern-ment,
a general system of polity for regulating a state or society, the state of being directed or controled

Lavish-ment,
the act of spending profusely, or the act of wasting

Move-ment,
the act or manner of moving

Frag-ment,
a part broken off from the whole, an imperfect piece

Parlia-ment,
the chief assembly and council of the English nation met together to make or alter laws

Punish-ment,
that correction or pain which is inflicted for a crime

Prejudg-ment,
the act of judging beforehand, anything that is a rule or example to future times

Ravish-ment,
the act of ravishing, also rapture or transport of joy

Reinstate-ment,
the act of restoring to the former state or condition

Testa-ment,
the last will of a person concerning the disposal of his estate after his death; a covenant

Tourna-ment,
a mock encounter where armed persons on horseback run against one another with spears or lances

Vouchsafe-ment,
that which grants or permits anything to be done, or the act of condescending, or granting

Vest-ment,
that which a person wears to cover the body, such as clothing, &c.

Tranship-ment,
the act of transferring from one ship to another

Q. What does *mony* signify?

A. *Mony* is a termination of nouns, and has various meanings, which are not easily expressed, but it often *means a quality or state.*

What does *some* mean?

A. *Some* is a termination of adjectives, and means *full, occasioning* or *causing; somewhat* or *in a slight degree.*

EXAMPLES.

SANCTI-MONY, A state of holiness, appearance of holiness

TROUBLE-SOME, Full of molestation; occasioning or causing trouble or perplexity

Testi-mony,
evidence given by a witness

Parsi-mony,
the quality of being saving or thrifty

Acri-mony,
the quality of being sharp or tart, or that quality in bodies by which they corrode, destroy or dissolve others

Patri-mony,
an estate coming by inheritance

Ali-mony,
that maintenance that is given to a wife when she is separated from her husband

Har-mony,
that quality which has a just adaptation of one part to another; the quality of a just proportion of sound

Matri-mony,
the state of wedlock or marriage; the contract of man and wife

Scam-mony,
a purging resinous gum brought from the coast of Barbary

Agri-mony,
the plant liver-wort

Game-some,
full of sport or merriment

Quarrel-some,
inclined to brawls, somewhat choleric

Loath-some,
causing satiety or fastidiousness

Tire-some,
occasioning or causing in a slight degree weariness or fatigue

Frolic-some,
full of pranks or tricks

Toil-some,
full of toil, occasioning or causing toil or labour

Venture-some,
full of daring or boldness, without fear

Weari-some,
causing or occasioning weariness or fatigue

Whole-some,
causing or conducing to health, happines or virtue

Burden-some,
grievous to be born

Blithe-some,
full of mirth or joy

Adventure-some,
full of hazard or daring

Delight-some,
somewhat pleasing

Irk-some,
in a slight degree tedious

Hand-some,
full of beauty, grace or elegance

Q. What does *ness* mean at the end of words?

A. *Ness* is a termination generally added to adjectives to convert them into substantives, and signifies *a state of being or quality of.*

EXAMPLES.

CLEAN, Free from dirt or filth
CLEAN-NESS, The state of being free from dirt

GOOD, Having desirable qualities
GOOD-NESS, The quality of being good, kind, benevolent, &c., &c.

Damp-ness, the state of being wet or moist
Assured-ness, the state of being assured or made certain
Attentive-ness, the state of being careful or attentive
Bald-ness, the state of being without hair
Beggarli-ness, the state of being very poor or mean
Blameless-ness, the state of being innocent or harmless
Blind-ness, the state of being destitute of sight
Chalki-ness, the state of being chalky
Complete-ness, the state of being perfect or complete
Dry-ness, the state of being dry or without moisture
Distracted-ness, the state of being distracted, madness
Even-ness, the state of being even or uniform
Floweri-ness, the state of abounding in flowers
Foggi-ness, the state of being dark or misty
Gloomi-ness, the state of being obscure, melancholy
Hoarse-ness, the state of being hoarse, or having the voice rough as with a cold
Incomplete-ness, the being in a state of imperfection
Natural-ness, the being in a natural state
Old-ness, the being in an old state
Attractive-ness, the quality of being attractive or alluring
Fit-ness, the quality of being suitable or fit
Awful-ness, the quality of striking with awe or terror
Pure-ness, the quality of being clear, pure or genuine
Bad-ness, the quality of being corrupt or not good
Graceful-ness, the quality of being elegant, or beautiful, with dignity

Bold-ness,
the quality of being brave, daring or impudent
Mellow-ness,
the quality of being soft, ripe or mellow
Pert-ness,
the quality of being lively or brisk
Base-ness,
the quality of being vile or base
Horrid-ness,
the quality of being hideous or dreadful

NOTE—The same syllable (*ness,*) is allso used (from *nese* or *neese*, Sax. a nose, or from the Latin *nasus,*) as the termination of places possessing headlands or promontories, as in *Shear-ness, Fife-ness, Inver-ness, Caith-ness.*

Q. What does *or* or *tor* at the end of primitive words mean?

A. *Or*, or *tor*, always denotes the agent, and may be explained by *one who* or *the person who, that which.*

The primitives are verbs, and *or* converts them into nouns.

Or is also the termination of adjectives in the comparative degree which have been introduced into the English language from the Latin.

EXAMPLES.

COL-LECT,
To gather together, or get
COLLEC-TOR,
One who collects or gathers together
JUNI-OR,
One younger than another

Ac-tor,
he that acts or performs anything
Admoni-tor,
the person who admonishes
Ambassa-dor,
a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another
Cap-tor,
he that takes a prisoner
Credit-or,
he to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit
Demonstra-tor,
one who proves; one who teaches
Dicta-tor,
one invested with absolute authority
Crea-tor,
the being who bestows existence or creates
Ambassa-dor,
one sent on a public message
Enac-tor,
one that forms decrees or establishes laws

Fornica-tor,
one who commits lewdness

Gladia-tor,
one who fights for prizes

Illumina-tor,
one who gives light

Interroga-tor,
one who asks questions

Malefac-tor,
one who has offended against the law; a criminal

Negocia-tor,
one employed to treat with others

Numera-tor,
he that numbers; or that number which serves as a common measure to others

Benefac-tor,
one who confers a benefit or favor

Calcula-tor,
one who calculates or computes

Calumnia-tor,
one who forges accusations; a slanderer

Coagula-tor,
that which causes coagulation

Declama-tor,
one who declaims or makes speeches with intent to move the passions

Denuncia-tor,
one that proclaims any threat

Eleva-tor,
one that raises or lifts up

Elucida-tor,
one who explains or clears up

Fac-tor,
one who acts as an agent for another; a substitute

Genera-tor,
the power which begets, causes, &c.

Gover-nor,
one who is invested with supreme authority in the state

Impropria-tor,
one who has the possession of the lands of the church

Modera-tor,
one who restrains, rules or presides

Narra-tor,
one who tells or relates

Nomemcla-tor,
one who calls things or persons by their proper names

Observa-tor,
one who observes or remarks

Opera-tor,
one that performs any act of the hand

Seni-or,
older than another

Mi-nor,
inconsiderable, or of small account, or small in number

Ma-jor,
greater in number, quantity or extent; greater in dignity

What do *ory, sory, tory* and *atory* mean when used as affixes?

A. They mean *having the power of, of the nature of, belonging* or *relating to, containing, that which* and the *place where.*

The primitives are verbs and nouns, and *ory, &c.*, converts them into nouns and adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

TO ADJUTE,	To help
ADJU-TOR,	A helper, or one who helps
ADJU-TORY,	That which helps
TO DEPOSITE,	To lay in a place
DEPOSI-TORY,	The place where anything is placed

N.

Conserva-tory,
a place where any thing is kept

Depil-atory,
means used to take away hair

Dispensa-tory,
the Directory for making medicines

Interroga-tory,
an interrogation or examination

Judica-tory,
a court, or distribution of justice

Labor-atory,
a place for chemical operations or manufacturing warlike apparatus, &c.

Observa-tory,
a place where astronomical observations are taken

Adj.

Cita-tory,
having the form or power of citing

N.

Offer-tory,
that which is offered, or the act of offering

Precep-tory,
a place where instruction is given

Propeti-atory,
the mercy seat in the temple

Purga-tory,
a place of purgation after death

Reposi-tory,
a place where anything is safely laid up

Reserva-tory,
a place where anything is kept

Supple-tory,
what serves to fill up deficiencies

Fumi-tory,
a genus of plants

Adj.

Confabula-tory,
relating to conversation

Confirm-atory,
that which confirms or strengthens

Declam-atory,
of or belonging to declamation

Declin-atory,
tending to shun, avoiding,

Depul-sory,
that which puts away or removes

Depura-tory,
that which cleanses, purifies or frees

Deroga-tory,
that which degrades or lessens the value of

Elu-sory,
tending to elude, evade or deceive

Exaggera-tory,
containing exaggeration

Excusa-tory,
pleading or making an excuse

Expia-tory,
capable of expiating or atoning for

Fulmina-tory,
relating to thunder, thundering

Gratula-tory,
expressing joy or pleasure

Horta-tory,
belonging to exhortation

Illu-sory,
tending to deceit or fraud

Impreca-tory,
relating to imprecation, cursing

Jura-tory,
giving or relating to an oath

Q. What does *ry* mean as an affix?

A. *Ry* means in general *having connexion with.* It expresses also a *quality;* a *state* or *condition; an act* or *behaviour, an act* or *employment; the articles in which one deals; the place where anything is,* or *done.* It also sometimes gives the force of a collective noun, and in this case it is applicable to both persons and things.

EXAMPLES.

BIGOT,	A blind zealot, or one unduly devoted to a party
BIGOT-RY,	The quality of a blind zealot; the practice or tenet of a bigot
SLAVE,	One deprived of freedom
SLAVE-RY,	The state or condition of a slave
OUTLAW,	One excluded the benefit of the law
OUTLAW-RY,	The act of excluding from the benefit or protection of the law

MASON,	One who builds walls of stone, or one who is a member of the society of Free-masons
MASON-RY,	The employment or performance of a mason or the science of Freemasons
GROCER,	One who deals in teas, sugars, spirits, &c.
GROCE-RY,	The articles in which a grocer deals or sells
BREW,	To make liquors
BREW-ERY,	The place where liquors are made
GENTRY,	Persons of a state above the vulgar

Adulte-ry,
the act of violating the bed of a married person

Ances-try,
a series of ancestors or of those from whom persons are descended

Archdeacon-ry,
the office or jurisdiction of an Archdeacon

Arche-ry,
the act of shooting with the bow

Baptiste-ry
the place for baptising at

Barte-ry,
the act or practice of exchanging commodities

Batte-ry,
the act of battering or the instruments used with which a town is battered

Buffoone-ry,
the practice of a buffoon

Carpen-try,
the trade of a carpenter

Cemete-ry,
a place where the dead are reposited

Drape-ry,
the trade of making cloth, the dress of a picture or a statue

Ey-ry,
the place where birds of prey build their nests

Farrie-ry,
the art of shoeing or curing horses

Husband-ry,
the art of tilling and improving land

Idola-try,
the worship of an idol or creature

Joine-ry,
the art of joining wood together

Knighterrant-ry,
the acts or behaviour of wandering knights

Laun-dry,
the place where clothes are washed or ironed in

Millin-ery,
the articles that are sold by a milliner

Nurse-ry,
the place where children are kept
Pedle-ry,
small wares sold by pedlars
Penu-ry,
the state of poverty or great want
Quar-ry,
the place where stones are dug
Recove-ry,
the state of being restored from sickness
Refine-ry,
the place and apparatus of refining
Sculle-ry,
a place to wash and keep things in
Soldie-ry,
a body of soldiers
Spice-ry,
the commodity or repository of spices
Tenant-ry,
tenants in general
Thieve-ry,
the practice or art of stealing
Usu-ry,
money paid for the use of money; interest; the practice of taking interest
Vest-ry,
a room adjoining to a Church, where parish meetings are held
Vin-try,
the place where wine is sold
Yeoman-ry,
the collective body of yeoman

Q. What is the meaning of *th* at the end of words?

A. *Th* is the termination of nouns derived from adjectives or verbs, and denotes *the thing*, and *not the person*, and may be explained by *the act of being; the state of being*, or *the being.*

EXAMPLES.

TRUE,
Not false; pure from the crime of falsehood

TRUTH,
The contrary to falsehood or the being true

Bir*th*,
the act of being born
Bread*th*,
the state of being broad
Leng*th*,
the state of being long
Gir*th*,
a band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse; or the compass made by a string
Dep*th*,
the state of being deep
Streng*th*,
the state of being strong or vigorous; power of the body
Mon*th*,
the space of 28 days, being the time from one change of the moon to another

Dea*th*,
the state of the dead, or the state of being without life
Grow*th*,
the act or state of growing
Ear*th*,
the globe on which we live, or (derived from *ear*, to plow,) the act of turning up the ground in tillage
Warm*th*,
the being warm or a gentle or moderate heat
Weal*th*,
the state of having great possessions or riches
You*th*,
the state and condition of young people, or their persons
Wid*th*,
the state of being wide
Wra*th*,
the being in a rage or fury
Wor*th*,
the being of value, or a quality of excellence or virtue
Aftermat*h*,
the second crop of grass mown in autumn
Mir*th*,
the state of being merry
Dear*th*,
a state of great scarcity or want of provisions
Heal*th*,
the state of being sound of body

Q. What does *tude* mean?

A. *Tude* is a termination by which adjectives, and sometimes verbs are converted into substantives, and may be explained by *the state of being.*

EXAMPLES.

MULTI-TUDE,
The state of being many or more than one

Ampli-tude,
the state of being large or great
Atti-tude,
the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed
Consue-tude,
a state acquired by custom or habit
Simili-tude,
the state of being like or a resemblance
Servi-tude,
the state of being in bondage or slavery
Soli-tude,
the state of being alone, or a lonely life
Magni-tude,
the state of being great
Lati-tude,
the state of being broad or wide
Grati-tude,
the state of being thankful

Solici-tude,
the state of being anxious of mind
Sancti-tude,
the state of being holy, good or saintly
Disue-tude,
the state of being out of use
Recti-tude,
the state of being upright
Quie-tude,
the state of being at rest
Pleni-tude,
the state of being full or complete
Alti-tude,
the state of being high or height of place
Longi-tude,
the length of anything that is measurable
Vicissi-tude,
the succeeding of one thing after another

Q. What does *ty* denote when appended to primitive words?

A. *Ty* is a termination by which adjectives are converted into nouns, and means *the state* or *condition; the quality* or *capacity; that which—the power, fit* or *worthy of being.*

EXAMPLES.

SAFE,
Free from danger
SAFE-TY,
The state of being free from danger

Abili-ty,
the power to do anything
Abstrusi-ty,
that which is hidden, difficult or abstruse
Absurdi-ty,
the quality of being absurd or that which is absurd
Acceptabili-ty,
the quality of being acceptable
Bestiali-ty,
the quality of beasts
Brutali-ty,
the quality of being savage or brutal
Calami-ty,
the state of being in misery or the cause of misery
Capaci-ty,
the power of containing; the force or power of the mind
Coequali-ty,
the state of being equal
Depu-ty,
a person who transacts business for another
Duri-ty,
a state of hardness, or being cruel
Elastici-ty,
the power, spring or force in bodies by which they endeavour to restore themselves
Exigui-ty,
the state of being small or little

Fallibili-ty,
the state of being liable to be deceived
Garruli-ty,
the quality of talking too much
Humidi-ty,
the state or condition of being moist or damp
Inseparabili-ty,
the quality of being inseparable
Insolubili-ty,
the quality of not being dissoluable
Juvenili-ty,
the state of being young
Legali-ty,
the state of being agreeable to the law
Malleabili-ty,
the quality of bearing to be hammered out
Necessi-ty,
the state of thing that needs must be
Optimi-ty,
the state of being best
Ponderosi-ty,
the quality of being heavy or weighty
Responsibili-ty,
the state of being obliged or qualified to answer
Sapidi-ty,
the power of stimulating the palate
Tangibili-ty,
the quality of being perceived by the touch

Q. What does *ure*, at the end of words mean?

A. *Ture* or *Ure* is the termination of nouns derived chiefly from verbs, and has various meanings. Sometimes it denotes *the thing made or done;* sometimes *the act;* sometimes *that by, through,* or *with which the thing is done;* sometimes *quality* or *condition.*

EXAMPLES.

DISCLOSE,
DISCLO-SURE,
To reveal or discover
The act of revealing any secret or the bringing any secret into view

Crea-ture,
a being created, or any thing created
Depar-ture,
the act of going away
Pos-ture,
the position of the body, or the state of affairs
Pas-ture,
the act of feeding, or the ground on which cattle feed
Garni-ture,
that with which a person is ornamented
Ves-ture,
that raiment with which a person is clothed
Forfei-ture,
the act of forfeiting or the thing forfeited
Discomfi-ture,
the act of being defeated or overthrown

Agricul-ture,
the art of husbandry, or improvement of land

Manufac-ture,
anything that is made by art or by the hand

Legisla-ture,
the power that makes laws

Lec-ture
a discourse pronounced upon any subject, or the act or practice of reading

Ver-dure,
the quality, of being green, like the leaves of trees, herbs, &c.

Furni-ture,
those things which are placed in a house for use or ornament

Tempera-ture,
the quality of the air as to heat or cold, or a constitution, state or medium

Expo-sure,
the act of laying anything open to public view, or the state of being exposed

Horticul-ture,
the art of gardening

Liga-ture,
that by which anything is bound or tied

Q. What does *ward* signify?

A. *Ward* signifies *towards*, or *in the direction of.*

EXAMPLES.

HAVEN,
HEAVEN-WARD,
The habitation of the blessed
Towards the habitation of the blessed

Back-ward,
towards the back, (but metaphorically it points to the past in respect to time

Out-ward,
to the outer parts; or towards the outside

Down-wards,
towards the centre or from a higher distance to a lower

Fore-ward,
literally in the direction of the forepart or face; metaphorically it points to the future in respect to time.

In-ward,
on the inside or towards the internal parts

Up-ward,
towards a higher place; also—more, spoken of quantity or time

Q. What does *wise* signify?

A. *Wise* signifies *the manner of being or acting.*

Wise now seldom appears except in composition; but in old writings it was generally used. "The birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise," refers us to the circumstances and *manner*

of his birth. As an AFFIX *wise* forms a number of adverbs, each stating that something is done in the *manner* described by the word to which the termination is joined.

EXAMPLES.

LIKE-WISE,	In a like manner
Other-wise, in another manner	Any-wise, in any manner
Slant-wise, in a sloping manner or direction	Arch-wise, in the manner or form of an arch

In this usage *wise* does not differ from *way;* the *way* in which the thing is done, being all that we understand by the *manner.*

Q. What does *y* signify at the end of words?

A. When *y* is the termination of words that are nouns it signifies *the being, the act* or *state, the art, &c.* Also *containing.*

EXAMPLES.

ANARCHY,	The being without rule, every one acting in the manner most agreeable to himself
Centu-ry, containing an hundred years	Hypocri-sy, the act or art of dissembling or of counterfeiting goodness, or holiness
Blasphem-y, the act of cursing and swearing	Bastard-y, the being a bastard
Villain-y, a state of wickedness or baseness	Litur-gy, a form of common or public prayers
	Perfi-dy, the quality of being perfidious, or false to trust

THE END.

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